New-York Daily Times.

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AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, July [illegible], 1856.

Last Saturday Capt. SACKETT, who has command of the Dragoons guarding the prisoners at Lecompton, received orders from the United States Marshal DONALDSON, directing him to prevent visitors from entering the camp or holding communications of any kind with them. It is said that DONALDSON, as a reason for the order, remarked "that ROBINSON was a d—-d sight more of a governor where in custody than SHANNON was out." Unwittingly DONALDSON here told the truth. It is true that the wishes of Gov. ROBINSON, if made known, would find a responsive chord in the hearts of three-fourths of the people of Kansas. It is equally true that the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, so heartily indorsed by Mr. BUCHANAN and the Convention which nominated him, says "that it is the true intention and meaning of the Bill, to permit the people of the Territory to regulate their own institutions in their own way—subject only to the Constitution." It is also true that the people of Kansas did undertake to "regulate" their institutions in their own way, by the formation of a State government in opposition to the Territorial government which permitted the people of *Missouri* to regulate their institutions, and that for participation in these and other measures securing to the people the rights guaranteed by the Nebraska Bill, CHAS. ROBINSON and others are confined at Lecompton, under guard of *United States Troops*, awaiting trial for the crime of HIGH TREASON.

If the Nebraska bill was carried out in good faith, SHANNON and DONALDSON would be in custody, where they deserve to be, and the prisoners now confined would be at large, enjoying the liberty to which they are entitled.

This is one of the issues of the Presidential canvass. If BUCHANAN is elected, the people of Missouri will be sanctioned in their high-handed and criminal course of regulating the institutions of Kansas—and CHARLES ROBINSON, G. W. SMITH, G. W. DEITZLER, GAIUS JENKINS, H. H. WILLIAMS, JOHN BROWN, Jr., and G. W. BROWN, the prisoners in camp who represent the "Squatters," and who have been guilty of nothing but the endeavor to have the settlers of Kansas regulate their own institutions according to the Nebraska bill, will be tried for high treason, condemned, and sentenced to be hung. [illegible]

CAPT. SACKETT REFUSES TO OBEY.

When Capt. SACKETT received these orders from the Marshal, he informed him that he could not obey them, as he had different instructions from Col. SUMNER. It is said that Gov. SHANNON has written to Gen. SMITH, requesting him to give such instructions to the Captain as will accord with the wishes of the Marshal. Rumor reports Capt. SACKETT as saying: "If his instructions are such as to compel him to examine the correspondence received and sent by the prisoners, and act as a spy over them, the Marshal will have to get some one else to take charge of them." The Captain is disposed to extend to them every privilege his and their situation will allow. This does not suit the petty tyrants of Lecompton. Capt. SACKETT, unless he is willing to play the tyrant, will be removed—and the prisoners may yet be placed under charge of the out-throat militia of Lecompton.

Marshal DONALDSON, to-day, if he chooses, can take the prisoners from the charge of the Dragoons, confine them where he pleases, chain them as JOHN BROWN, Jr., and others were chained, and heap upon them all the cruelties suffered by BROWN and his companions in their march of twenty-five miles, all chained as they were, and driven on by the Dragoons. Is not Squatter Sovereignty beautiful to bear?

EXCITEMENT AT LEAVENWORTH.

There is great excitement at Leavenworth. A rumor reached that town yesterday stating that Col LANE had crossed the Missouri somewhere between Council Bluffs and St. Joseph with six hundred armed men. The Regulators, on the reception of this news, were completely aroused and very valiant. Three public meetings were held in regard to it. It was decided, we learn, that Colonel LANE's men should be stopped, disarmed, and sent back. It is said that parties from Missouri have gone to intercept LANE. Leavenworth is under guard of these Regulators every night.

At Leavenworth, ever since the sack of Lawrence, a party of BUFORD's men have been stationed. The funds collected for their support have become exhausted, and in consideration of this fact, in one of their public meetings of yesterday, they voted to sustain themselves by levying upon the Free-State men. Affairs look squally in that direction.

RESCUE OF A PRISONER.

Last Sunday a young man was arrested for the charge of horse-stealing, and taken to Franklin. On Monday evening, in company with another man, the Deputy Marshal started with the prisoner, for Lecompton. Hearing of this at Lawrence, two young men, within fifteen minutes of the time the prisoner passed the California road opposite the town, on horseback, started to rescue him. On they went fast—and faster—until they arrived within twenty yards of them on the Lecompton road. Drawing their revolvers, they cried to the officer, "Stop one moment if you please, Sir!" He stopped. They came up and demanded the prisoner in his charge. "Ahem, I—I reckon he can go if you want him," said the officer. "Come Charley," said the rescuers; but Charley would not come. He told them he was innocent of the charge, that he should have his examination to-morrow, and would then be set at liberty. The prisoner is quite a young man, and much respected by his associates. The horse said to have been stolen belonged to a Pro-Slavery man. When the officer returned to town, we asked one of them if [illegible] arrest. He replied, "that they [illegible] those writs out against him, and if [illegible] to serve them, they could come on." [illegible] for the Administration to subdue [illegible]

MURDER.

[illegible] Mr. CHAPMAN, of this place, let [illegible] from South Carolina, a pair of [illegible] to go to Lecompton. [illegible] CHAPMAN put another passenger in [illegible] On [illegible] was very abusive to the boy [illegible] passenger. On their return, WILSON [illegible] pay all the money which he had [illegible] CHAPMAN for the team, claiming [illegible] passenger with him should pay [illegible]. The next morning, just as WILSON [illegible] were about to get into the [illegible] City, CHAPMAN, with a club in his hand [illegible] and demanded the rest of the [illegible] did not pay him that he would [illegible] told him to go away, that he [illegible] any trouble with him. CHAPMAN [illegible] and as he was stepping up to [illegible] struck him on the head, directly [illegible] with his club and then ran away. [illegible] staggered and fell. He was taken up [illegible] from which the blood flowed freely, [illegible] after which, feeling capable, he proceeded on his journey to Kansas City. He died that night, a few moments after his arrival. This morning CHAPMAN was arrested. CHAPMAN was a member of the Territorial Legislature. He was elected by the Missourians on the 30th of March, 1855, as a member of the Council.

A NEW ENCAMPMENT.

A party of the Regulators are encamped at Hickory Point, twelve miles southeast of Lawrence. There is a paper town there, called Louisiana. They declare it as their intention to settle in, and build up that town. Since their arrival the neighbors have lost horses. The probabilities are that this encampment will break up in a hurry.

The Regulators of Westport have commenced robbing and plundering travelers again. We have heard of two or three instances of robbery within the past week. One person, whose wagon was loaded with flour and provisions, was robbed of his entire load.

THE BLACK LAW AND THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION.

We notice that the colored people of Buffalo have, by resolution, denounced a Black-law provision in the Topeka Constitution and the members of the Convention for passing it. They also resolved, notwithstanding this provision, that they were in favor of admitting Kansas under that Constitution. We hate to damage such a fair prospect of magnanimity. No provision for the exclusion of free blacks exists in the Topeka Constitution. The Convention left it for the people to decide by vote whether they were favorable to such laws or not—this vote to act as instructions to the first Legislature.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Democratic Cause in Maine—Two Important Bills through the House—The Pacific Railroad—The Kansas Treason Cases, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 4.

Senator BENJAMIN of Louisiana and HOWELL COBB will leave Washington to-morrow to address a Buchanan meeting in Maine. Thirty thousand dollars will follow, to help the cause in that State.

Two important bills passed the House to-day—one providing for the facilitation of business in the Court of Claims, by appointing an assistant Solicitor and Clerk, and making two of the three Judges a quorum to try cases before the Court. The other bill provides for the settlement of the long-disputed boundary of Washington Territory, in accordance with our treaty of 1846 with Great Britain.

The refusal of the House to consider the Pacific Railroad bill is thought to operate as a postponement of the subject until the next session. Nothing more than a vagabond appropriation will be voted towards that object this session.

Senator WILSON's resolution for the release of the Free-State prisoners in Kansas was killed in the Senate, and Mr. PENNINGTON's, to the same effect, in the House. This shows how much the Administration Party care for the "pacification" of the Territory.

The House progressed to-day in the bill providing for the Executive and Judicial expenses of Government as far as the Kansas appropriations. On these will come the tug of war. X.

Items in the Fortification Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 4.

The bill as passed by the House on Saturday, making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, contains the following items:

For Fort Montgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain, $25,000; for Fort Knox, Maine, $60,000; for Fort Winthrop, Massachusetts, $10,000; for Fort Richmond, New-York, $75,000; for Fort Warren, Massachusetts, $30,000; for Fort Delaware, $150,000; for Fort Carroll, Maryland, $150,000; for Fort Calhoun, Virginia, $50,000; for Fort Sumpter, South Carolina, $50,000; for Fort Pulaski, Georgia, $19,000; for Fort Clinch, Florida, $25,000; for Fort McRae, Florida, $25,000; Fort Barrancas, $25,000; Fort Gaines, Alabama, $50,000; for Fort Taylor, Florida, $150,000; for Fort Jefferson, Fla., $150,000; for fortifications at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal., $300,000; for fortifications at Fort Point, entrance of San Francisco Bay, Cal., $300,000; for repairs of Castle Pinckney, S. C., $10,000; for repairs of Fort Jackson, Ga., $[illegible]; for repairs of Fort Morgan, Ala., $[illegible]; for extension of Battery at Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, $10,000; for repairs and extension of Fort St. Philips, Mississippi River, $50,000; for contingent expenses of fortifications not herein mentioned, the preservation of sites, the protection of titles, and repairs of sudden damages to Forts, $50,000. Total, $1,[illegible].

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 4.

THE KANSAS TREASON CASES.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report forthwith a resolution authorizing the President to direct the District-Attorney of Kansas to enter a *nolle prosequi* on each of the indictments against Messrs. ROBINSON, SMITH, JENKINS, JOHN BROWN, WILLIAMS, G. W. BROWN and DEITZLER, for treason.

The debate on the case of RICHARD W. THOMPSON was resumed from Friday, but the Senate did not dispose of it.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, the River and Harbor Bill was taken up and a debate ensued upon it involving the general merits of the system.

The Senate then passed bills continuing certain public works in Massachusetts; for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and the harbors of New-Castle, Delaware, and Erie, Pennsylvania; also, the bills to continue the improvement of the Rock River Rapids, and the improvement of the Tennessee River. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 4.

BOUNDARY LINE.

The House passed the bill providing for the appointment of a Commission to run a boundary line between Washington Territory and the British Possessions, under the Oregon Treaty, there being conflicting claims, owing to the undetermination of the main channel southerly from the Gulf of Georgia to the Straits of Fuca.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Senate's bill, appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of the Patapsco River and rendering the port of Baltimore accessible to war steamers, was then passed.

THE KANSAS TREASON CASES.

Mr. PENNINGTON moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire forthwith, and report by what authority the recent arrests in Kansas of Messrs. ROBINSON, DEITZLER, BROWN, SMITH and others were made, together with the offences with which they stood charged, and if they are imprisoned on the charge of treason for participation in the formation of the Topeka Constitution, to report a bill directing a *nolle prosequi*, and the said Committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

The motion was disagreed to by 108 against 74—two-thirds being necessary.

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Benson, Bennett of N. Y., Bingham, Billinghurst, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffinton, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Campbell of Penn., Clark of Conn., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harrison, Hickman, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, [illegible], Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of N. Y., Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Watson, Welch, Wells, Whitney, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Ball, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Cadwalader, Campbell of Ky., Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Harris of Ill., Herbert, [illegible], Houston, Jones of Tenn., Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Humphrey Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, Miller of Ia., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Ready, [illegible], Ruffin, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stevens, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer.

The House again refused to suspend the rules, by 106 against 74, to enable Mr. DENVER to report the Pacific Railroad bill from the Select Committee.

Mr. GROW made an ineffectual motion to have the House consider the Homestead Bill.

The House then passed the Senate bill authorizing any two Judges of the Court of Claims to act as a quorum for the transaction of business, and providing for the appointment of a solicitor and an additional clerk.

On motion of Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of purchasing the Hermitage in Tennessee, for a Branch Military Academy.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the Judicial, Executive and Legislative expenses, heretofore authorized by law.

After acting on many of the items, the House took a recess till 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CULLEN read an extract from the Savannah *Republican*, purporting to be a sketch of some remarks by Mr. COBB of Georgia, delivered in that State recently, in which Mr. CULLEN's name was incidentally introduced. Mr. Cullen wished to know whether Mr. COBB used the language quoted.

Mr. COBB explained that the position he had taken was that it would be dangerous to throw the election into the House, as it would result in the choice of FREMONT. The Republicans have thirteen States; and if a Republican shall be elected in the place of Mr. AIKEN, and one in Mr. [illegible]'s District, Illinois would be added; and if Mr. HALL whose seat is contested, be ousted and a Republican elected in his stead, Iowa would be secured for Fremont. Fifteen States being thus certain, the election would be dependent on Mr. CULLEN, the representative from Delaware. He was unwilling to trust to these, considering Mr. CULLEN's course during the election for Speaker. Was it Mr. CULLEN's fixed opinion, he would not under any circumstances vote for Mr. BUCHANAN?

Mr. CULLEN replied that Mr. COBB had no grounds for saying what would be his course in such a contingency. He came here as a National American, and against the votes of every Democrat in Delaware, except half a dozen personal friends. Was it expected that he should support the Democratic Party and vote for his enemies? He fervently trusted that the election would not be brought into the House, but if it should he would vote for FILLMORE first and last, and not for BUCHANAN or FREMONT. He was satisfied FILLMORE would receive a majority of the States.

Mr. COBB said in his appeal to his constituents, he did not mistake concerning Mr. CULLEN's position, which was one of danger to the South and favorable to FREMONT.

Mr. CULLEN repeated that it was his duty to vote for FILLMORE to the last, and if God should permit the election to come into the House, he should fearlessly do his duty.

Mr. BROOM contended that the aim of the Roman Catholic Church was supreme temporal supremacy, and that the question would have to be settled on this soil before many years passed over. He argued in favor of the Naturalization laws, and in the name of the American Party called on the people to rally round the standard-bearer to preserve the Republic.

Mr. ELLIOTT spoke in condemnation of the Know-Nothing and Republican Parties and in favor of the Democracy.

Mr. PURVIANCE maintained that the American and Republican Parties are the offspring of the Democracy, which he arraigned for all the consequences of plighted faith. Adjourned.

Republican Victory in New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Monday, Aug. 4.

Our Charter Election came off to-day, and a very large vote was polled. Mr. A. C. LIPPITT, the Buchanan Democratic nominee for Mayor, was defeated by Mr. J. N. HARRIS, the Fremont and Freedom candidate, by a very large majority. The Fremonters are firing a hundred guns this evening in honor of their victory.

News from Kansas.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 4.

Advices from Leavenworth to the 30th ult. state that General LANE and company had not then entered the Territory of Kansas, and General SMITH had threatened that if they attempted to enter he should proclaim martial law. The Territorial authorities were commencing to levy taxes. Trouble was apprehended, as both parties refused to pay.

Fillmore and Donelson Ratification at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 4.

The Fillmore and Donelson ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall this evening, attracted a large crowd, embracing delegations from Roxbury and Charlestown, with bands of music. From four to five thousand people were assembled. The principal speeches were made by ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, and A. B. ELY, of Newton.

Some Fremonters present interrupted the general harmony of the meeting, by cheers for their candidate, and a banner, borne into the Hall by the Charleston Club, caricaturing Mr. FREMONT as a mitred Bishop, with the Cross in his hand, was attacked and torn to fragments. Otherwise the Fremonters kept the peace.

The Fillmore men were extremely enthusiastic, and the meeting highly respectable.

The Empire State Disaster.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

FALL RIVER, Monday, Aug. 4—6 P. M.

The Coroner's Jury on those killed by the late explosion on the *Empire State* have just rendered their verdict, which is accompanied by a lengthy document, reviewing the testimony and explanatory of the Jury's reasons for their decision. After repeating the usual formalities and giving the names of the dead, the verdict says:

"That the said deceased persons died in consequence of injuries received on board the steamboat *Empire State*, on her passage from Fall River to New-York, on the night of the 28th of July, when a short distance from Point Judith, which injuries were scalds or burns occasioned by the collapsing or bursting of the steam chimney of the starboard boiler of the said steamboat at about 10 o'clock P. M.; that the defects, if any existed, in said steam chimney, were not such as a careful examination and the exercise of due diligence could have detected and guarded against; that there appears to have been no excess of steam at any time after the boat left Fall River; that on the contrary, but a moment or two before the explosion, the pressure of steam indicated was about six pounds less than the maximum of pressure allowed by the Government Inspector; that there appears to have been the usual amount of water in the boiler at the time of the explosion, and no want of care or attention on the part of the engineers and firemen, and that, therefore, this accident is to be regarded as one of those unforeseen casualties incident to steamboat travel, and for which no person or persons can be held accountable."

The Valley Bank of Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, Aug. 4.

The Valley Bank still holds good against the run upon it, paying specie up to the present time, (5 o'clock.)

[The above dispatch came to us over the Magnetic Line, signed "X," but we have no corroborative evidence of its truth.—ED.]

Fire in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, Aug. 4.

The saw and planing mill of Messrs. LAMBDEN & JENKINS, corner of Fairfax and Queen streets, was totally destroyed by fire last night, with its contents. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Hon. J. S. C. KNOWLTON, editor of the Worcester *Palladium*, one of the ablest Democratic journals in the State, comes out for JOHN C. FREMONT, in the last number of his paper.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday at 3 P. M., Alderman BARKER in the chair.

After calling the roll, some remarks ensued as to having the session open to the public. Alderman ELY, who moved that the session be open, withdrew the same temporarily, whereupon all but members of the Board were compelled to withdraw. The doors were subsequently opened on a renewal of Alderman ELY's motion, which prevailed with but few opposing votes.

The business transacted in private session was an announcement from the Chairman that a communication had been sent to the Mayor from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, announcing that the appropriation for cleaning the streets had all been expended, with the exception of about a hundred dollars.

A debate arose as to what was requisite to be done in such exigency, and finally terminated in the appointment of a Committee to report at the next meeting the plan to be adopted.

Messrs. Ely, Fulmer, Warner, Cargil and Phillips, were named such Committee.

A communication was, after this, read from the City Inspector, calling notice to several bone-boiling nuisances and soap factories, which was referred to the Committee on Nuisances.

Open doors were now declared, but there being no further business before the Board, an adjournment took place to Friday afternoon.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. In relation to the cases reported to the Board the following action was taken:

Brig *August*, from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses, arrived Aug. 2. Cargo ordered to be discharged on lighters, and sent to City after fifteen days. All hands were well.

Brig *J. Kero*, from Singapore, with merchandise and three passengers, arrived Aug. 2. All well—port healthy. Allowed to proceed to the City after fumigation and ventilation.

Brig *John Boynton*, from Port-au-Prince, with logwood and coffee, arrived Aug. 3. All hands well. Cargo ordered to be discharged, and sent to City after fifteen days.

Bark *Preference*, from St. Domingo, with hides and mahogany, arrived Aug. 3. Hides to be landed out of the City—remainder to be lightered to City after fifteen days.

Brig *Recipes*, from Bahia, with coffee, arrived Aug. 3. Port healthy—all well. Cargo allowed to be lightered to City.

Brig *E. H. Hughes*, from Bermuda, with ballast and 15 passengers, arrived Aug. 3—all hands well. Allowed to proceed to City.

Ship *Frigate Bird*, from Havana, with sugar and tobacco, arrived Aug. 3. All the crew were sick on the passage. Cargo to be lightered to City after thirty days.

Additional circumstances being made known in regard to brig *Eliza Jane*, she is permitted to come up to the City.

Brig *S. Merrill*, from Bermuda, with lumber and four passengers, arrived Aug. 3—all well—port healthy. Allowed to proceed to City.

A resolution was passed requiring the abatement of a nuisance at No. 131 Norfolk-street. The nuisance referred to is a sausage-making establishment, owned by Messrs. Brown & Hunt.

A resolution was also passed directing the Mayor to issue a special order to the Police to enforce the Ordinances against the throwing of garbage and filth in the street.

Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer at Quarantine, reported that a number of vessels arrived at Quarantine on Sunday from West India ports, each having cases of yellow fever on board. These vessels were ordered by him to anchor out in the Bay, at a safe distance from shore.

The Condition of the Streets—One Hundred Thousand Dollars Wanted.

The condition of the streets is at present a matter of very serious interest to all who are in the City. There is considerable apprehension that we shall be afflicted with an epidemic; and there are many who can see fifty cases of Yellow Fever in a small pile of mortar, in front of a building in progress of erection. Appreciating the importance of clean streets at this particular season as greater than at any other, our reporters have been examining them for several days; and last evening they brought in their reports, from which it appears that with a few exceptions the streets are in tolerably good condition. The principal objection is, that there is a large amount of dry sand on most of those lying within four blocks of Broadway on either side, which whenever there is a breeze renders travel very disagreeable. Several of the streets nearer the rivers are unwholesome and require the immediate attention of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. A little more attention to such streets might cause his application for $100,000 extra appropriation to receive more immediate and favorable attention.

New-York Hospital Receipts.

The number of persons remaining in the New-York Hospital, July 25, was, for surgical treatment, 199; medical, 87; total 286. Admitted to Aug. 1, for surgical treatment, 34; medical, 36; total 70. Discharged cured or relieved—surgical, 32; medical, 32; total 64. Died—surgical, 9; medical, 13; total 13. Remaining at date—surgical, 195; medical, 77; total 272. Of which 219 are males, and 53 females.

Another Outrage on the Fremont Banner by the Fillmore Party.

The Republican National Club met at their rooms, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, last night. Mr. ISAAC DAYTON occupied the chair. Committees of business were appointed. Previous to the commencement of the meeting, the Fillmoreites were at their dirty work again. The Fremont party had suspended a banner from a window of the building, which was torn down by the Fillmore party. The loss of the banner, however, did not chill the enthusiasm of the Republican Club, which met and conducted their proceedings with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Street Commissioner, acting as a Commissioner of the Central Park, has sent a communication to the Common Council, in which he suggests the propriety of a suspension of all work upon the Park until the meeting of the Legislature. The injunction obtained on the complaint of the Corporation Counsel, has, in Mr. TAYLOR's view, complicated the affairs of the Park, and he recommends that the Commission be disbanded or that its active duties be postponed. The document is given in the Board proceedings.

The Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, produced in the Board a copy of an injunction which had been served upon him at the instance of the President and Directors of the Park Bank, to restrain the Corporation from levying tax upon that property. The matter was referred, without action, to the Corporation Counsel.

A rumor was current yesterday that the gate-keeper and his wife at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island had died of yellow fever, but we learn on inquiry that both were cases of intermittent fever.

DECIDEDLY PERSONAL.—A couple of editors in Natchez, Miss., have taken advantage of the hot weather to get up a little misunderstanding between themselves. One of them, in order to put matters in an open light, concludes an article with the following pertinent language:

"And now, that there may be no further misunderstanding about this affair—that there may be no more underground talk by irresponsible persons, and that there may be no further controversy on this subject, I publicly and deliberately pronounce GILES M. HILLYER to be a liar and coward, a poltroon and scoundrel. JAMES W. McDONALD."

FIRE IN BALLSTON.—A fire occurred in the village of Ballston Spa on Thursday afternoon, destroying the paper mills of G. W. INGALLS; the hosiery factory of J. S. JONES & Co., together with several stores and dwelling houses. INGALLS' loss is about $30,000. Insured for $12,000.

Buchanan Bets.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In this morning's issue of the New-York *Daily News*, I notice a paragraph headed "Sixteen thousand dollars—A chance for the sanguine," in which some anonymous sporting Buchaneer proposes to "wager $1,000 that he will name sixteen States that will give BUCHANAN their electoral votes, and $1,000 that each of the remaining fifteen States will also go for BUCHANAN." As he states his proposition, it amounts simply to a bet that BUCHANAN will carry every State in the Union; but from the caption of the *News*, I infer that he wishes in his second offer to bet $1,000 EACH on the remaining fifteen States. The *News*' "sport" must evidently be "hard up," and is, judging from his propositions, a firm believer in the maxim that "the fools are nearly all dead," as well as a living illustration of its truth.

His dodge is too old—it's "played out"—it won't do. He would name sixteen States that are sure *not* to vote for BUCHANAN, and leave fifteen Southern States, most of which will vote for BUCHANAN, to come in on his second proposition, thus losing one thousand dollars, and winning surely ten, and perhaps fifteen thousand. The "sport" is both a fool and a knave. He proposes an old sell, but has not the wit to state it correctly; and no fair betting man would offer anything of the kind in private, much less in a public newspaper, if the *News* may be properly so designated. Another Buchaneer, anxious for investment, offers to bet one hundred dollars that both Pennsylvania and New-York will go for BUCHANAN.

Will he bet on New-York alone, or does he want Pennsylvania included in the proposition, hoping for a tie, when the bet would stand off?

On the whole, I don't see that the "sports" of the *News* evince any very great amount of backbone, unless the audacity of the first one, in attempting to perpetrate so old a dodge on an intelligent community, be taken as an evidence of it.

Very respectfully, yours, E. W. V.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

A Fillmore mass meeting was held on Saturday night, at Sloatsburg, on the Erie Road. It was an out-door affair, held in front of the District School-house. Mr. MCCLELLAND occupied the chair and made a speech, and was followed by Hon. E. O. PERRIN, of Tennessee.

The *State of Maine* says: "We have the most gratifying intelligence in regard to the prospects in the eastern part of this State. In one town in Washington County we have had the names of several leading Democrats, known to us personally, who refuse to sustain BUCHANAN and the Ostend-Kansas manifesto. The canvass has already commenced in good earnest, and there is no doubt that Hon. T. J. D. FULLER will have leave to retire, and that Hon. S. C. FOSTER will be elected by at least 500 majority."

The Griffin (Ga.) *Union* says: From Pike, Butts, Henry, Fayette, Coweta, Meriwether, and we may add our own county of Spalding, we hear cheering accounts of the people's preference for Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency.

The American Party, of Washington, Texas, propose a grand rally on the 2d of August.

A friend from Kennebec informs the *State of Maine* that in those towns there are numerous changes from the Democracy to the Fremont ranks.

Mr. GANAWAY, editor of the Brownsville (Tenn.) *Journal*, has abandoned the Democratic Party and has declared his adhesion to FILLMORE and DONELSON.

The Clearfield *Raftsman* says that the Buck and Breck Club of that borough held a rousing meeting on Monday night last. The announced number of twenty-four was present, and the countenance of the leaders betrayed the ecstacy of their feelings at such an immense gathering. Their elated feelings were, however, destined to receive a check. Immediately after being called to order, Mr. J. H. JONES, a Vice-President of the Club, rose and announced that he had well considered the position occupied by Mr. BUCHANAN, and finding it was one of which he could not approve, resigned his position as one of the officers, and requested that his name be erased.

The York *Pennsylvanian* (Buchanan paper,) says: "Last Tuesday the *Advocate* hoisted the Fremont and Dayton flag. As the *Advocate* is an Old-Line Whig paper, its circulation is no doubt principally confined to that class of voters; and as between BUCHANAN and FILLMORE a majority of the straight Whigs preferred the latter, the *Advocate's supporting FREMONT is calculated* to take more votes from FILLMORE than BUCHANAN. Appearances would seem to indicate this."

At a Buchanan rally in Cumminsville, Hamilton County, Ohio, thirty-nine persons were present. After the organization, the *Commercial* states that eleven Democrats withdrew and organized a Fremont Club.

From Maine we hear the most encouraging accounts. The last Belfast *Age* publishes the card of BENJ. R. WING, Esq., of Thorndike, old-line Whig, who has been claimed as a Buchananite, in which he says:

"I have always been a Whig, and shall continue to support Whig principles. I neither subscribe to Buchanan Democracy, nor do I intend to be included in the recent transfer of the Whig Party to the Buchananites at Bangor. I voted for ISAAC REED last year, not understanding the game that was to be played off. I shall vote this year for FREMONT and DAYTON, because they stand upon a platform representing my principles."

The West Cambridge (Mass.) Fremont Club have extended a respectful invitation to their Buchanan and Fillmore opponents to meet them at any time, in the Town Hall, to discuss the question as to "Who are the best men among the candidates now before the people to be the next President and Vice-President of the United States?"

In New-Hampshire the cause goes bravely on. The Lebanon *Whig* throws down the glove before the sham Democracy, thus:

"All the Republicans ask in this canvass is a hearing from the people for their cause. All the favors they ask of the leaders of the border-ruffian Democracy—Slavery-extending, Iscariot Democracy—is to take the open field, and fight an open, hand-to-hand and foot-to-foot battle, on the naked principles involved in the canvass. So trot out your champions, gentlemen, soon as you please, and throw in as many clergymen as possible, by way of sanctifying the crew."

The last sentence is a hit at Rev. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Cambridge, who has taken the stump for BUCHANAN in that State.

The friends of FILLMORE and DONELSON intend holding a mass meeting in Knoxville, Tenn., commencing on the 4th of September, and to last three days.

The *Courier of the Teche*, a Whig print, published at St. Martinsville, La., has run up the Fillmore and Donelson banner.

The Lake George Disaster—Funerals in Boston.

From the Boston Atlas, 4th.

There was a very large attendance at the church of Rev. Dr. PUTNAM, Elliot-square, Roxbury, Saturday morning, where the funeral services were performed over the bodies of Mrs. CAROLINE L. BELKNAP and Mrs. ABBIE S. TWING, who lost their lives a few days since, while on a pleasure trip, by the burning of the steamer *John Jay*, on Lake George. The services were short, but of a character which showed that Dr. PUTNAM, who officiated, deeply felt the impressiveness of the occasion. They consisted only of reading very appropriate selections from Revelations, Corinthians, and other portions of the sacred Scriptures, followed by prayer. The organ, at the proper intervals, pealed forth solemn dirges, closing with the dead march in "Saul." The relatives of the deceased then gathered around the coffins, and, amid sobs and tears, many a farewell kiss was imprinted on the fair faces which lay exposed in the subdued light. The countenances of the dead were fresh and fair, and gave nothing to the eye but the expression of the most placid and tranquil repose. The bodies were conveyed to Forest Hill Cemetery for interment, followed by numerous relatives and friends.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC AND ESSEX.

Full Particulars of the Coup d'Etat in Spain.

Temporary Suspension of the Insurrection.

APPREHENSIONS OF CIVIL WAR.

The Central American Question.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES IN PARLIAMENT.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS ACTIVE.

Consols 95 5-8@95 3-4.

The U. S. mail steamer *Atlantic*, Captain O. ELDRIDGE, from Liverpool, about noon of Wednesday, the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard steamship *Essex*, from Havre on the 23d ult., also arrived yesterday. The *Essex* reports having passed the steamship *Vigo* off Barfleur. The *Vigo* sailed from Havre two hours before the *Essex*. Aug. 1, spoke Bremen ship *Johannes*, No. 125, with emigrants, for New-York.

We are indebted to the politeness of B. CUTTER, Jr., Esq., for late Havre papers.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool shortly after [illegible] o'clock A. M., of Monday, the 21st.

The news by these arrivals relates mainly to the outbreak of civil war in Spain. As yet the statements respecting its progress and prospects of success are conflicting. It would appear that O'DONNELL had previously prepared to crush any manifestation, and had assembled in and around Madrid 18,000 troops. Against this force the National Guard and citizens held their ground for thirty hours, but, at length, gave in their submission to the new Government. Two hundred persons were killed in the *émeute*. Madrid is now "tranquil." ESPARTERO is supposed to be within the city, under arrest.

At Barcelona, and elsewhere, there had been smaller outbreaks, but they were speedily suppressed.

The head-quarters of the insurrection are now at Saragossa, where ESPARTERO's friends have gained over the garrison, and where, it is reported, more than a legal quorum of the Cortes has assembled, and is prepared to act.

These incidents are, naturally, viewed with interest by the Emperor of France, and a French force is ordered to assemble on the Spanish frontier "as a measure of precaution." NARVAEZ and other partisans of Queen CHRISTINA have also made all haste to the frontier.

The *Moniteur* publishes in its official columns the *Senatus Consultum* concerning the regency of the Empire. It bears the sanction of the Emperor, countersigned by the Minister, and is dated Plombières, July 17, 1856.

The British Parliament would, it is said, adjourn on the 31st July.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Malmesbury had called the attention of Parliament to the difficulty that had arisen between the Governments of Brazil and Britain, from the discourteous conduct of the British Minister at Rio, on questions arising out of the Slave-trade. Lord [illegible], in his speech, particularly insisted on the value of retaining the friendship of Brazil, in the case of a war with the United States. He concluded by moving for papers connected with the affair. Lord CLARENDON explained the circumstances of the case. The British Government had considered it right to support the Minister at Rio, but the Brazilian Government was convinced by no ill will towards Britain. After remarks by Lord ABERDEEN the papers were ordered to be printed.

In answer to questions from Lord MALMESBURY, in the House of Peers, Lord CLARENDON replied that there is no doubt the Russians are dismantling the fortresses, as they considered they had a right to do previous to delivering them up to the Turks. As regarded the new Russian Minister, Count CHREPTOWICH had received the appointment to London.

Exaggerated accounts appear in some of the English papers, of a revolt among the troops at Aldershott. The affair was merely a public-house row, in which the Scotch and English fell upon and beat some men of the German Jegers.

WILLIAM DOVE, charged with having poisoned his wife by means of strychnine, at Leeds, has been found guilty, and he is sentenced to be hung.

A Minister of Public Instruction is to be appointed in England, and, it is rumored, Lord JOHN RUSSELL will receive the office. There is little in the continental advices.

PARTICULARS OF THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS—THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, July 18—6 P. M.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 14th brings official details of the Ministerial crisis and the names of the new Ministers. It states that at a Cabinet Council, held after O'DONNELL and ESCOSURA had given in their resignations, the difficulty that had arisen was discussed at great length, and that at a second Council, held at the Palace, ESPARTERO expressed his opinion that it was best both these Ministers should remain or both retire. This was found impossible, and ESPARTERO then declared his intention of resigning, and his colleagues went with him. The Queen, says the Government organ, thrice advised and asked him to remain, and to settle the difficulty as might best be decided by the Council, but he persisted in relinquishing office, and Her Majesty then accepted the resignation of all the Ministry except O'DONNELL, to whom the formation of a new Government was intrusted. The following are the names:

President of the Council—O'DONNELL.
Foreign Affairs—PASTOR DIAZ.
Finance—CANTERO.
Public Works—COLLADO.
Interior—RIOS ROSAS.
Grace and Justice—LUZURIAGA.
Marine—PEDRO BAYARRI.

A supplement to the *Gazette* contains the decrees of nomination; also two others, by which RIOS ROSAS is appointed temporarily to fulfil the duties of the Minister of Grace and Justice in the absence of LUZURIAGA, and O'DONNELL those of the Minister of Marine in the absence of Don PEDRO BAYARRI. This is significant, and explains what was previously incomprehensible. Persons acquainted with the political views and opinions of Señor LUZURIAGA, and aware of his close friendship and intimacy with ESPARTERO, could not believe that he had accepted office under O'DONNELL; nor had he done so, it now appears, up to the date of the last [illegible] trustworthy intelligence. On this head there is another remark to be made. Telegraphic intelligence from Madrid, dated early in the morning of the 14th, spoke of Don [illegible] as the new Minister of Marine. This was, in all probability, the first combination decided upon, but O'DONNELL very likely, on reflection, thought it imprudent to [illegible] so unpopular a person in the Cabinet, and wished to fill up two of the seats with men of [illegible] public confidence, and whose names gave a liberal color to the Ministry. LUZURIAGA and BAYARRI happened both to be absent, but their names were put down and published; no matter that, when they came to know it, they would probably refuse to accept; in the meantime the difficulties of the situation might be vanquished. Vanquished they are, apparently, in Madrid, but not so in the Provinces, whence authentic [illegible]

[illegible] accounts are [illegible]. The telegraphic [illegible] Madrid and the French frontier [illegible] is supposed at [illegible] a variety [illegible]. We know that tranquillity was restored in Madrid, but the news subsequently [illegible] of a revolt [illegible] to be received with caution, if not considered as altogether apocryphal. Under these circumstances [illegible] from a very good source, to the effect that, as well as Saragossa, (which we know to have risen,) Barcelona, Logrono and Bilboa are in insurrection. From Logrono and Bilboa it is very possible that the news may have come, since both places are within about 12 hours' traveling of the French frontier, but from Barcelona it is more difficult to understand how it has been conveyed hither. Nevertheless the news of the rising of the above named four towns obtains credence, and is certainly far from improbable. That Saragossa and the whole of Arragon would be up was the conviction of all persons acquainted with the feeling in that province, as soon as the news came of Espartero's resignation. There can be scarcely a doubt that his steady friend General Gurrea, Captain-General of Arragon, and who is greatly beloved and looked up to there, will have found ready and numerous adherents among both the people and the troops, and O'Donnell may expect a formidable resistance in that quarter. Arragon is looked upon as the chief stronghold of the real Progresistas—that is to say, of the party which repudiates alike Republican and Moderado doctrines, and looks to Espartero as its chief. Gurrea was at Logrono when the [illegible] occurred; he is an officer of well-proved energy and patriotism, and of remarkable decision of character, and an insurrection in Arragon, headed by him, would be alarming to a Spanish Government much better established than that of O'Donnell can as yet be considered to be.

HISTORY OF EVENTS THAT PRECEDED THE FALL OF THE ESPARTERO MINISTRY.

PARIS, Saturday, July 19—5 P. M.

We are only gradually arriving at the knowledge of the incidents which really preceded the fall of the Espartero Ministry, and which led to the outbreak which followed in Madrid. Owing to the interruption of communication, as is usual in such cases, and the difficulty of obtaining information, it is possible that some errors have been committed which it is useful to rectify.

It appears that the words spoken by M. Escosura in the Cortes, with reference to the right of [illegible], were not solely the cause of the [illegible] adopted by General O'Donnell. I have received [illegible] information from Madrid, dated the 14th, proceeding from so good a source that I have little hesitation in accepting it as generally accurate. It had been complained for some time past that the Carlist journals of Madrid and the provinces, and those of the [illegible] party generally, had assumed a [illegible] towards the Government which threatened to endanger public tranquillity again, as they had already in part led to the outrages in Castile and Leon. The subject had occupied the attention of the Government, and two days previous to the fall of the Cabinet the question was discussed whether it had not become absolutely necessary to adopt certain measures of restriction. The proposition in favor of these restrictions was [illegible] by no less a person than Gen. O'Donnell. This excited surprise among his colleagues. Had Gen. O'Donnell been a man of a tolerant character—had he ever felt, or [illegible] manifested any great regard for political or individual liberty [illegible] opposition to restrictions would surprise no one. Be this as it may, O'Donnell proposed the measure. The Ministers had [illegible] proposition for two days, [illegible] by all of them, with the single exception of O'Donnell, who, on the evening [illegible] a proposition in turn—namely, that Escosura should be ejected from the Cabinet. [illegible] he abruptly [illegible] went home, and [illegible] in bed. The other Ministers [illegible] the moment for executing the [illegible] which it was evident O'Donnell and his [illegible] had arrived, [illegible] Espartero, [illegible] O'Donnell, [illegible] I may observe that [illegible] of the two Ministers are [illegible] O'Donnell once more made [illegible] to demand still more [illegible] the expulsion of his colleague [illegible] was put to the vote, and [illegible] was unanimously rejected [illegible]. In circumstances [illegible] emergency like the present, it is [illegible] in Spain, when constitutionally governed [illegible] the President and Vice-President of the Chambers to aid with their counsel the Government and the Sovereign. General Infante, the President, was summoned, with his Vice-President, to attend the Council. The matter was [illegible] everything for and [illegible] put it to the [illegible] the President of the Cortes, though [illegible] friend of O'Donnell, and the [illegible] gave their decision against him. [illegible] Escosura placed his resignation [illegible] Espartero as President of the Council. Espartero asked if General O'Donnell was ready to do the same, as announced. [illegible] replied that he should hand it [illegible] to the Queen. Espartero thereupon [illegible] Ministers should go together to [illegible] a council, with Her Majesty [illegible]. This passed on the night of [illegible] the Ministers proceeded to the Palace [illegible] and remained in council till 4 in the [illegible] contrary to the opinion of all her Ministers [illegible]. O'Donnell, the [illegible] Escosura should quit the [illegible] she would not accept O'Donnell's [illegible]. Espartero, who was determined that Escosura should not be sacrificed [illegible] O'Donnell should also retire, [illegible] that in such a case he himself [illegible] would also resign. [illegible] a few words expressive of regret, [illegible] collective resignations, and on the [illegible] President of the Council [illegible] I am [illegible] version of what took place [illegible] the Cabinet is concerned.

[illegible] as I have said, [illegible] O'Donnell at once took possession [illegible] what he had done, and [illegible] morning he had under [illegible] men and 60 pieces of artillery [illegible] walls of Madrid. [illegible] the Progresistas [illegible] the Carlists and Reactionists of all [illegible].

[illegible] the members of the Cortes [illegible] in Madrid, assembled to [illegible] opinion on the new Ministry. Strictly [illegible] the Cortes [illegible] prorogued. The [illegible] this temporary suspension was that in [illegible] members should be [illegible] their respective residences, and summoned. According to the rules of the House, 50 members form a quorum, and when that number is collected the Cortes are legally constituted, and can proceed to business. I hardly believe that [illegible] had remained in [illegible]. I find, however, [illegible] the appeal, and [illegible] discussed [illegible] whether the Cortes [illegible] and out of 91, [illegible] confidence in the O'Donnell [illegible] exception [illegible] person who calls himself [illegible] Liberal [illegible]. It was after this vote [illegible] the deputies were [illegible] by O'Donnell.

General O'Donnell has published his programme. It is rather brief, and had been prepared before any resistance was offered to the new Government. It consists in placing the whole of Spain and the adjacent islands under martial law.

Escosura, you may remember, was the Minister who was sent to Valladolid to investigate the causes of the outrages that had taken place there and in other towns. The silence observed on his return [illegible] at the time [illegible] a portion of the Carlist clergy had a good deal to do with them, and that he even [illegible] the action of some friends or partisans of O'Donnell himself in the matter.

The [illegible] of General Narvaez for the Spanish [illegible] is said to be for the purpose of [illegible] his power to the present Government. He wants nothing, accepts nothing, wishes to live in retirement, but will be ready whenever the Government calls on him to serve his country. This declaration is literally the same as the one he made when landing in Valencia in 1843, on the fall of Espartero; but in a very short time after that modest and disinterested announcement, the Government and friends he came to aid were prisoners, were in exile or in prison, and he himself installed as the supreme dictator. Whether he and O'Donnell are reconciled, or whether O'Donnell has again become the friend of Maria Christina, whom he so lately detested, and who so intensely detested him, is more than I can tell. But that is of little importance. O'Donnell and Narvaez cannot coexist as political leaders; one or other must be the dictator; and if O'Donnell does not begin by shooting him if he raises a finger, Narvaez, the moment a new revolution gives him power, will probably perform that or some similar act of friendship for him.

As soon as O'Donnell was installed head of the Government he dispatched circulars to the Captain-Generals of the provinces, calling for their adhesion. What the answer was I am not aware, but the Captain-General of Saragossa replied at once by the telegraph that he, the army, and the people, recognized no President of the Council but the Duke of Victoria.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 14th contains the decree putting Spain under martial law. It is preceded by a well-written preamble, probably from the pen of Rios Rosas, in which it is urged that recent excesses had rendered indispensable the adoption of a new system and of repressive measures. It is noteworthy that the establishment of martial law announced simultaneously with the appointment of the new Ministry preceded any outbreak in Madrid, and was, in fact, the first programme inscribed on its banners by the incoming Cabinet.

ESPARTERO'S RESIGNATION.

The *Gazette* publishes the text of the resignation which the Duke de la Vittoria had sent to the Queen, in addition to his intimation, *viva voce*, to Her Majesty to that effect. It is thus couched:

"MADAM: The shattered state of my health does not permit me to any longer perform the functions of President of your Council of Ministers. Will your Majesty deign to relieve me of that position, and I shall be grateful for it as the greatest favor your Majesty can confer on me? May the Almighty guard during long years the important life of your Majesty! I have the honor to be, Madam, your Majesty's most devoted servant,
BALDOMERO ESPARTERO."

An extraordinary *Gazette* was published on the 15th, with the decrees of the Queen accepting the resignations of the Duke of Victory and the other Ministers, with whose loyalty, zeal, and patriotism Her Majesty declared herself highly satisfied.

By another decree the Queen accepted the resignation of M. Cayetano Cardero, Civil Governor of Madrid, and appointed in his place M. Manuel Alonzo Alvarez, former Minister of Public Works and member of the Cortes.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN FROM THE NEW MINISTRY.

The new Ministry, immediately after its formation, sent to the Queen the following address:

"MADAM: The Ministry presided over by the Duke de la Vittoria having been dissolved in consequence of differences which have broken out in it, and the direction of public affairs having been confided to the responsible Ministers who have now the honor to submit the present statement to your Majesty, the first duty of the Cabinet was to consider with calmness and impartiality the situation in which the nation is placed in consequence of the fatal and complicated concurrence of innumerable causes, past and recent, which places it in a situation more serious and more perilous than it has been reduced to during the present century. To the excitement of passions, the shock of interests, and the struggle of parties which accompany and follow the appearance of all political revolutions, are added, Madam, since the triumph of the movement of July, 1854, the absence of systematic political and administrative legislation, the renewal and the change of all the public functionaries, the accumulation of questions of great importance, either on account of their social and religious aspect, the dynastic war recommenced in the provinces of Arragon, the epidemic, scarcity, and continued disturbance of public order in every part of the monarchy. In order to complete this sad picture, Madam, the late insurrections, of an eminently social character, which have afflicted the peaceable Provinces in the centre of the Peninsula, have spread like a plague into the other Provinces on the coast and in the interior. It was in vain, Madam, (and this is a sad avowal to make,) it was in vain that the Constituent Cortes, in their intelligent foresight, and the Cabinet which have retired, with zeal and patriotism endeavored to check the increase and spread of these evils and of these disorders. Neither the presence, the authority, the cooperation of the Parliament, nor the use of the power which, to the last moment of its existence, remained with the late Ministry, nor the state of siege maintained or established on the great territorial zones, nor the action of military justice applied by the imperious law of necessity, have been able sufficiently to reestablish political and social discipline, preserve public peace, and consolidate material order for any length of time.

This crisis, Madam, evidently demands a change of system in the Government of the State; it requires a policy of union and conciliation between all men and towards all the parties which exist in the constitutional monarchy; it calls for a just and efficient repression of all the elements which agitate in the depths or work on the surface of society; it requires, in short, Madam, the concentration and the firm unity of the public power, exercising simultaneously its action on all parties with prudence, but with vigor, in order that that action might restore its lost spring to the principle of authority, to the laws their respect, to the citizens the guarantee of their most sacred rights, to the people moral order, and to the monarchy internal peace.

It was in no other manner that, under circumstances incomparably less imperious and difficult, it was possible, Madam, both in Spain and abroad, to save society from dissolution, and nationalities from ruin.

The Government, Madam, encourages the firm hope that, thanks to the means which it proposes to your Majesty, and to others which it has not now pointed out, owing to the haste in which it submits this statement to the high consideration of your Majesty, it will be able promptly to attain the object to which its exertions tend, and in which are summed up the most sacred, the most imperious, and the most vital of the duties of a constituted power.

When it shall have attained it with the invincible support of public opinion, energetically pronounced in its favor, it will hasten to fulfill another duty not less imperious—that of reëstablishing normal order and submitting its conduct to the judgment of the Cortes, religiously practicing in the administration of the State and in its relations with the Parliament the principles of respect for the law and love of liberty which have been the objects of the worship of your present advisers during their whole existence.

Animated by these sentiments, and founding our conduct on these reasons, we have the honor respectfully to submit for your Majesty's approbation the following decree, and subscribe ourselves with the greatest respect your Majesty's most devoted servants,
LEOPOLD O'DONNELL,
NICOMEDES PASTOR DIAZ,
MANUEL CANTERO,
ANTONIO DE LOS RIOS Y ROSAS,
JOSE MANUEL DE COLLADO."

The above document, when published, was followed by the following Royal decree:

"Considering the extraordinary circumstances in which the monarchy is placed, and, in conformity with what has been proposed to me by my Council of Ministers, I decree as follows:

Art. 1. All the provinces of the Peninsula and the adjacent islands are declared in a state of siege.

Art. 2. The Captain-General of Provinces will assume, and exercise during the state of siege, the extraordinary powers which in such a state are attributed to them by the general regulations of the army, and the laws and provisions in vigor.

Art. 3. The Government will render an account to the Cortes of the use and application of these extraordinary powers.
THE QUEEN.
(Countersigned) ANTONIO DE LOS RIOS Y ROSAS, Minister of the Interior."

THE COMBAT.

PARIS, Monday, July 21, 1856.

The French papers begin to teem with details of the conflict at Madrid, many of them differing from each other so widely as to be wholly irreconcilable. It is always difficult to get at the exact particulars of an insurrection and street fight of this kind, but it is certain that some of the correspondence published is far away from the truth. A great number of private letters have, however, been received from Madrid by Spaniards and others resident in Paris, and the contents of them prove that there was much more bloodshed than is admitted by the partisans and *protégés* of O'Donnell. It is untrue that the National Guards decamped from the fight before they were worsted and compelled to do so. They seem to have fought pretty well, considering that they were attacked by about an equal force of regular troops, against which civic volunteers, unless their numerical superiority be very great, can rarely hope to contend with much chance of ultimate success. One battalion, the 3d Light Infantry, composed chiefly of men who made themselves remarkable for their daring in July, 1854, fought desperately. According to various letters, 250 or 260 of them shut themselves up in a house and made a fierce resistance, killing and wounding 150 of the battalion of regulars that assailed them. Overcome at last, they and their leader, Bravo Camara, were all killed. The two Escosuras were very active on the popular side. The ex-Minister, Patricio, is an old soldier, and served in the artillery of the Spanish Army in the time of the Carlist war. He is said to have found an asylum at the British Embassy. As yet we have no account of the fate of his brother Narciso. The 3d light battalion and the Democrats seem to have borne the brunt of the battle, and to have met merciless foes when the day turned against them. The work appears to have been done in a manner so effectual as must have satisfied even the ruthless O'Donnell, who was doubtless resolved to give the Nationals a sharp lesson; and if the accounts we receive be true, Madrid must now be full of mourning. The real number of dead is not known, and perhaps never will be, but I have heard it roughly estimated, on the strength of letters from Madrid, at 1,000, including soldiers and civilians, and people say there has been no such slaughter, in the way of street-fighting, since June, 1848, in Paris. In this there may possibly be exaggeration, but there has certainly been a good deal of bloodshed. Jose Munoz (Pucheta,) the bull-fighter, fought with a valor which, displayed against a foreign foe, would have won him a hero's chaplet. As it is, he will doubtless long be remembered as a hero in the annals of his party, although set down as a desperate rebel and assassin by his opponents. This man, although his impromptu executions of Chico and one or two other persons, in July, 1854, were unquestionably murders, (however much the victims may have merited their fate,) rendered good service on more than one occasion, and especially on the day succeeding the flight of Maria Christina from Madrid, when it was mainly by his influence that the barrios bajos, or low quarters, near the Toledo gate, were kept quiet and that bloodshed was prevented.

ESPARTERO.

According to the latest intelligence from Madrid, Espartero, whose abode, since his resignation, had been the Gurreas' house, had left the capital, with a cavalry escort, by the gate of Alcala. There can be no reasonable doubt that he was virtually a prisoner. It is not known whither he was proceeding. The gate of Alcala opens on the Saragossa road, and by it, now just two years ago, he made his triumphal entry into Madrid, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the entire population. Not a window on his passage but was crowded with women, waving handkerchiefs and throwing flowers, and the people and National Guards thronged around him, eager to touch his dress, or even the carriage in which he stood upright while making his famous speech, and declaring that if the liberty that had just been reconquered was ever again menaced his sword should spring from the scabbard to defend it. None will accuse Espartero of want of personal courage, and doubtless at this, as at the many other eventful epochs of his life, he has pursued the line of conduct his conscience dictated to him; but the world, which judges by acts and does not always inquire into motives, will be apt to tax him with singular apathy in the recent critical circumstances.

It is to be observed that although Espartero left Madrid on the side leading to Arragon, it is highly improbable that he would be conducted or allowed to proceed far in that direction. His having taken it at all may be explained by the fact that the house in which he was residing is not far from the Alcala gate, and that he would have to traverse no populous streets in order to get out of the town. Once outside, a small circuit would take him into the Castile road. It has been conjectured that the intention of the Government was to send him to France.

QUIET RESTORED.

All the accounts received from Spain up to this afternoon describe the tranquillity of Madrid as perfect, and say there is no apprehension of its being again troubled. The dose of lead and steel administered to the people of that unlucky capital appears to have been abundantly strong to keep them quiet for a while. All is quiet also in the provinces, as far as is known. The slight disturbances at Barcelona began at 5 on the evening of the 18th, and recommenced (after having been suppressed) on the morning of the 19th. Barricades were thrown up on the Rambla and elsewhere, but were quickly taken and destroyed by the troops. There was some firing, but we have not heard whether there was loss of life, and the whole affair appears to have been trifling. Reports of disturbances in Gallicia are contradicted. The Basque Provinces are stated to be so tranquil, and likely to continue so, that General Echague has been able to move his troops towards Tudela, in order to observe Arragon. If that province be alone in its opposition to the Government, it is the opinion even of those who sympathize with its cause that its resistance will soon be overcome.

THE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF MADRID.

We translate from the Paris *Patrie*, July 20:

"We received yesterday letters from Madrid to the 16th inst. The insurrection that broke out in Madrid was only suppressed after a most obstinate resistance. The struggle was horrible. Commencing on the morning of the 15th, the fire was continued until the evening of the 16th—that is to say, during thirty hours. The artillery tore up the streets in all directions, and everywhere one only heard the rattle of musketry and the thunder of cannon.

In the midst of the consternation, when the report of these events had reached the palace, the Queen never ceased to manifest that confidence which the bravery of the troops and the fidelity of their Generals inspired. The resistance was concentrated at three different points. On the north, in the Place de Mostenses and that of San Bernardo, the insurgents had M. Narciso Escosura, brother of the Ex-Minister of the Interior, for their chief. He it was who, in July, 1854, commanded the band who sacked the palace of Queen Christina, and attempted to burn it.

At the centre, the Placa-Mayor and the Puerta-del-Sol were occupied by from ten to twelve battalions of the National Guard, with fourteen cannons leveled against the adjacent streets.

On the South, the Place-de-la-Sebada, the street of Toledo, and all the Square as far as the Toledo gate, were used as the head-quarters of the Socialists, commanded by Pucheta. This chief had, since the evening of the 14th, entered the prisons, and had let loose the convicts who armed themselves and repaired to the Place de la Sebada. Here was the advance guard. They had two cart-loads of munitions and several pieces of cannon.

During the night of the 15th and 16th, this portion of the insurgents, to the number of about 5,000 men, defended themselves with incredible obstinacy. While the royal troops fought foot to foot on the ground they occupied, Marshal Concha, at the head of a strong column, made a movement without the barriers, so as to place the insurgents between two fires. It was at the moment when this column debouched by the Toledo gate that Pucheta, endeavoring to force a passage, was killed in the *mêlée*. His brother, another redoubtable bandit, had met the same fate that morning in an engagement with the Queen's troops.

On the 15th, at 6 o'clock P. M., the battalions of the National Guards demanded to make submission.

All our letters praise the vigorous manner in which the royal troops conducted themselves. In this death-struggle between revolution and monarchy, they displayed a courage and ardor truly admirable. The battalion called the Madrid Chasseurs (formed in imitation of our Chasseurs à Pied) caused enormous losses to the insurgents. Each rifle-shot carried death into the enemy's ranks. But this brave battalion itself suffered grievous losses. It had 150 soldiers *hors de combat*, besides several officers; and among the latter, the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, who were killed.

The hospitals are filled with wounded. The French *hospice* has opened its doors to the victims of the insurrection. These establishments have been visited by the Queen, accompanied by the King and Marshal O'Donnell.

While the struggle lasted, Marshal O'Donnell remained at the head of the troops, animating them by his courage and confidence. Marshal Concha, Marquis of Duero, showed no less devotion, and powerfully contributed to the suppression of the revolt.

From the commencement of the *émeute* Marshal Espartero remained in the palace of the English Ambassador."

From the Madrid Journal, July 16.

Generals de Olavo, Dulce and Serrano have rendered immense services. The courts of the Queen's Palace are full of troops and officers of all arms, as well as functionaries, who have hastened to offer their services to the Government presided over by Marshal O'Donnell. Marshal Concha, whose devotedness in this affair is admirable, commands the forces charged to protect the royal person. M. Alonzo Martinez, ex-Minister of Fomento, is civil Governor. The principal leaders of the revolt have abandoned their soldiers. The news from the provinces are more and more satisfactory.

A communist movement at Seville has been put down by General Alison.

The city of Saragossa has pronounced in "favor of order."

Gen. Infante has written to Marshal O'Donnell that the members of the Cortes present at Madrid separated voluntarily the very moment they heard that his Excellency considered their meeting illegal. His letter, which we cannot publish to-day, is a parliamentary document. How many men, now dead, might have been spared to their families if this document had been published before the imprudent speech of M. Pascual Madoz!

The French Ambassador, who, notwithstanding the great heat, remained at his post in anticipation of the grave events which every one expected, has given orders that the hospital of St. Louis des Français is to be open to all the wounded that may apply for admission. During the last few days he has been constantly with the Queen. The *corps diplomatique* are also at the palace. The absence of Lord Howden is greatly observed upon.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the Messager de Bayonne, July 19.

The Madrid mail of the 15th, due to-day, was not able to leave in consequence of the fighting, which began on the evening of the 14th. We have neither letters nor journals. The only diligence which has arrived is the Victoria, which left Madrid at 9 in the morning of the 15th. The office of this coach being outside the Bilbao gate, it was able to get away. At the moment of its departure the cannon was roaring, and a hot fire of musketry was going on. Some few national guards, who took part in the early stage of the contest and afterwards were forced to abandon their barricades, have found means to come to Bayonne.

The following is a summary of the news brought by them, the authenticity of which we do not, of course, guarantee:

"On learning that the Duke of Victory had resigned, several deputies assembled in the hall of the Cortes, with General Infante in the chair, and drew up a protest against all that had been done, declaring that they recognized no other authority than that of the Duke of Victory and the Constituent Cortes. The commanding officers of the battalions of the National Guard who were present at the meeting immediately put themselves at the head of their men, and marched to support the Cortes. Numerous barricades were made, both by the National Guard and the people. The first barricade attacked by the troops was in the Rue Mayor, near the palace. General Concha sent a battalion of Chasseurs to attack it, and their carbines mowed down a great many national guards. At the same time two guns opened fire, and the defenders of the barricades were so harassed by the splinters of the stones that they were forced to abandon it.

"The insurgents, closely pressed by the troops, were, after a useless defence, successively obliged to abandon all their positions, which were the Plaza Mayor, Calle Mayor, Puerta del Sol, the Ministry of the Interior, the Post-office, the Prado, &c., and all the line of neighboring streets, many of the houses in which were occupied by the insurgents. When driven from all these points, the National Guard fell back upon the Rue de Toledo. Hemmed in by numbers, and menaced by a formidable artillery, they asked for a suspension of hostilities. Two hours were given them to lay down their arms."

THE REVOLUTION AT ST. SEBASTIAN.

The diligence has brought the following official dispatches, which were placarded at St. Sebastian:

WEDNESDAY, July 16.

The Governor of the province of Guipuzcoa received the following dispatch at 9 this morning:

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The Minister of War sends word, under date of the 15th, 7.30 evening:

It is with great satisfaction that I announce to your Excellency that the capital is now tranquil. The National Guard have abandoned the barricades and the principal positions which they occupied, those of the Post-Office, the Plaza Mayor, and many others, in which they have left their arms. The number of those who gave up their arms to the authorities is considerable. The admirable conduct of the army has saved society.

WEDNESDAY, July 16.

The Governor of the province of Guipuzcoa received the following dispatch at 11 this morning:

MADRID, Friday, July 11—3.40 A. M.

The Ministers of War and Interior to the Generals commanding the different divisions and the Civil Governors:

The last remains of the insurgents have intrenched themselves in a part of the rue de Toledo; a numerous artillery and a considerable infantry force is sent against them. The National Guard is disarmed, with the exception of a portion of the 3d battalion, which remained faithful to the Government. The factious minority of the Cortes is dissolved. The provincial deputation and the municipality are dismissed. The rest of the city is tranquil. The Queen has visited the wounded.

The Governor of Guipuzcoa to the Spanish consul at Bayonne:

ST. SEBASTIAN, Thursday July 17—10.45 A. M.

The Captain-General of this District communicates to me a dispatch from the Minister of War announcing that tranquillity has been completely re-established at Madrid ever since 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon.

On the 18th the Spanish Consul received a dispatch, announcing that on the evening of the 17th, Barcelona, Girona, and all the frontier, were tranquil.

To this news we may add that a part of the garrison of Pampeluna, and 5,000 men from that of Madrid, are marching upon Saragossa, where an insurrection has broken out, the details of which have not yet reached us.

We are assured that Espartero is at Madrid, and under arrest (garde à vue) in a house belonging to the mother of General Gurrea.

THE INSURRECTION AT SARAGOSSA.

At Saragossa, on the 15th instant, immediately after the reception of the news from Madrid, all the military, political, and civil authorities of the province and city, as well as the chiefs of the National Guard, assembled at the palace of the Captain-General of Arragon, and, in sitting presided over by that functionary, voted the following proclamation:

"*Inhabitants of the Province of Saragossa:* A shameful attack upon the cause of liberty has been committed in the capital of the kingdom. The man who, in 1854, drew the sword in the name of the law, has to-day forcibly taken possession of the Government of the nation in contempt of that law. He does not fear to shed the blood of the people, that he may substitute his arbitrary power for the national sovereignty. The city of Saragossa, ever heroic and the firmest rampart of liberty, cannot remain indifferent in the presence of such an attempt; it must constitute itself in open opposition to the Ministry with the unshaken resolve not to lay down arms until the liberty of the country is safe. In bringing events and resolutions so grave to your knowledge, the Junta of Saragossa invites you to rise as one man, to gather round it and hold yourselves ready to resist the power which seeks to impose upon us, by grapeshot, its absolute will. But the Junta cannot abstain, at the same time, from recommending you to proceed with the greatest moderation, avoiding all that may compromise the sacred cause you are called upon to defend. Consider the advantage which our enemy would gain from the slightest excess on your part, and the joy with which he would see anarchy glide in amongst us. All this would but give too many opportunities for legitimizing his intervention. Union and resistance to the ministry of the Count de Lucena, and we shall save liberty from the dangers which menace it.
ANTONIO FALCON, President.
FALICIANO POLO, Vice-President.
Members—Manuel Gorriga, Joaquim Marin, Jose Cano, Manuel, Lorenzo Maria Sobrino, Candido Conde, Simon Gimeno, Geronimo Borao."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. SEBASTIAN, Monday, July 21—3 P. M.

Santander made an attempt at a movement, but order has been restored there.

Navarre and the North Provinces are tranquil.

It is said that at Saragossa matters are in a fair way of arrangement.

The troops entered Logrono without resistance.

The National Guard is being disarmed.

Interesting Official Documents.

O'DONNELL'S ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORTES.

The following was addressed by O'Donnell to the President of the Cortes a few hours after its meeting:

SIR: It is not possible for me to accede to the wish which your Excellency makes known to me in your letter of this evening, because, since it is evident and notorious to every one, and the Government has been informed by official communications, that there are not at Madrid a sufficient number of deputies to constitute the Cortes, the Government of Her Majesty cannot recognize in the meeting held to-day the legal character attributed to it by your Excellency, for it was composed of a minority of the Constituent Cortes, without the freedom indispensable to their deliberations, in consequence of the pressure which might be exercised on it by the insurrection. This is precisely the reason why the appointment of the new Cabinet has not been communicated to the Chamber.

By the royal command decided upon in the Council of Ministers, I give you this answer, and I inform you that in future no answer will be returned to any letter that you and other deputies may address to me in the name of the Cortes, so long as these shall not be lawfully constituted. God preserve your Excellency many years.
Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Madrid, July 14, 1856. LEOPOLD O'DONNELL.
To his Excellency the President of the Constituent Cortes.

ROYAL DECREES.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes the following:

In conformity with what has been proposed to me by my Council of Ministers, I have resolved as follows:

Sole article. All generals, superior officers, and officers, remaining on the territory occupied by the rebels of this capital, shall be suspended from their functions and subjected to the penalties which, in virtue of this ordinance, shall be inflicted on them by a council of war.

Given at the Palace, July 15, 1856.
Signed with Her Majesty's initials.
The President of the Council of Ministers,
LEOPOLD O'DONNELL.

Don Leopold O'Donnell, Count of Lucena, President of the Council of Ministers, and General-in-Chief of the Army, &c., &c.

Considering that the Capital of the Monarchy is now in a state of rebellion against her Majesty's Government, it is declared to be in a state of siege, and in consequence I order as follows:

Art. 1. All classes of persons are prohibited from entering or leaving the city.

Art. 2. The introduction of provisions and goods of every kind is likewise prohibited; all that may be taken will be deemed prize of war, and the persons conveying them shall be brought before a military commission.

Art. 3. The introduction of all kinds of provisions and food is permitted by the gates of Alca, Recoletos, and San Vicente, which are held by the troops.
LEOPOLD O'DONNELL.
MADRID, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE.

Extract from the Gazette Extraordinary of July 16.

The rebellion is conquered and terminated; order and the dominion of law are reëstablished. The deputation and the municipality of Madrid have been dissolved by order of the military authority; the national militia has been disbanded and declared subject to re-organization.

This decision does not extend to the two companies which remained true to their oaths, to the Queen, and to the country.

At this moment, 7 o'clock in the morning, they are proceeding to disarm the National Guard.

The factious minority, consisting of Deputies who went the day before yesterday to the Palace of the Cortes for the purpose of deliberating unlawfully, and who yesterday morning assembled for a sitting, after they had received the declaration of the Government respecting their usurpation and violence, has thought fit to dissolve itself.

The internal communications of the city have been reëstablished.

PREFECTURE.

Inhabits of Madrid: In announcing to you that order is reëstablished, my first duty is to address to you a word of confidence and peace.

All honest and peaceably-disposed persons, without distinction of party, will receive from the Government the most complete protection. Order, tranquillity, respect for the laws and the constituted authorities, are what your civil Governor expects from you. On his part, he promises you to keep incessant watch, so as to prevent any attack upon the safety of individuals, and every kind of excess.

The National Guards may with perfect confidence give up their arms to the alcaldes of the several quarters. Men of Madrid, return to your employments, in order that neither commerce, nor manufactures, nor labor, may be paralyzed. The Government, which knows how to be strong against armed insurrection, will protect with its whole strength the safety and interests of private persons.

So promises you, in the name of her Majesty's Government, your civil Governor,
MANUEL ALONZO MARTINEZ.
MADRID, July 16, 1856.

PROCLAMATION BY THE O'DONNELL GOVERNMENT.

The following proclamation was issued on the 15th by O'Donnell and his colleagues:

Inhabitants of Madrid! The situation in which Her Majesty's Government, with frankness and loyalty, now address you, is certainly a difficult, a solemn and a critical one. Your conduct has put the Government into a painful perplexity.

Victims of the evil passions of a handful of audacious men, you have been drawn on to consequences which your own conscience must disapprove; and the Government, complying with the imperative duty imposed upon it for the conservation of your interests, your principles and your liberties, finds itself under the necessity of resorting to means which are not agreeable to the sentiments of its heart.

Listen, then, to an austere but friendly voice, which warns you to consider that the judgment, not of a remote posterity, but of the sound and true conscience of this nation and all Europe, will have to pronounce itself immediately between the Government and you. It is no puerile ambition, no mean party interest, which obliges the Queen's Government to take the attitude of coercion in which you have placed it.

The existing Ministry accepted this saving commission because the late Cabinet, in the most critical circumstances, had left the nation without protecting support, and had abandoned the Queen.

The Ministry, confident that it represents public opinion, and that it is adapted to those imperious necessities which late events have caused to be so acutely felt, hesitated for some hours to shed blood. It was unwilling to come to extremely rigorous measures in the application of force, and it hesitated before it adopted extreme measures, being fearful of adding to the horrors of the evil those of the remedy.

Its hope being disappointed, or, to speak more truly, being destroyed, it now finds itself compelled to bring into action the ample forces of the army at its disposal against an aggression which, though at first merely the frenzy of a minority that was too eager, is now assuming the proportions of a most unrestrained and subversive revolution.

It is not their own cause that the Ministers are defending—that is not the question at issue in this struggle—what is at stake is your freedom; the contest involves those principles which form the very basis of society, and the interests of your property and your homes. The contest is for your mental improvement, your well-being, the lustre of your rank among the nations of Europe, and surely these are interests and principles more elevated than those which have been contended for in other political conflicts.

The blood that will be shed during its continuance, the misfortunes and horrors that may arise, will return upon yourselves, and it is to you that history will impute them. Inhabitants of Madrid! The great, the immense majority of individuals bearing arms in your National Guard know well the actual and the awful truth; they know that the triumph of the means about to be employed by the Government is sure.

But, in the extraordinary situation in which we find ourselves placed, there is yet another and more terrible truth, which is that the worst calamity of which you could be the victims, and the situation which would hurry you into the lowest abyss, the most bloody anarchy, would be your own triumph.

Inhabitants and National Guards of Madrid! Spare the Government this hard conflict; spare yourselves this blood-stained disgrace. Distinguish between and separate the professors of a [illegible] and discontented persons from the lawful rights and just liberties, which the Government neither can nor will infringe, and has never wished to infringe, and enable us to save the principle of power without having recourse to the means of force and to the horrors of blood.

Assuredly this solution is easy. Remove from yourselves, all of you, those who are our actual enemies. We do not ask you to combat them; it is enough that you abandon them.
(Signed) LEOPOLD O'DONNELL,
NICOMEDES PASTOR DIAZ,
ANTONIO DE LOS RIOS ROSAS,
MANUEL CANTERO,
JOSE MANUEL COLLADO.
MADRID, July 15.

The Insurrection Reviewed—Prospect of Civil War.

From the London Times, July 22.

It seems not impossible that Spain may be again subjected to all the horrors of a civil war. The latest news is to the effect that the Queen and O'Donnell have triumphed in the capital, but that the Cortes is likely to establish itself in Arragon, and thence to make war on Isabella and her advisers, in the name of Liberty and the Constitution. The Spanish race, both in the Old and New World, has been now for so many years torn by intestine discords; political commotions have been so unceasing, that, like the tremblings of their volcanic soil, they have ceased to excite the notice of the world. The names of Narvaez, Espartero and O'Donnell, are connected in men's minds with violent disputes, incessant and unscrupulous intrigue, revolutions and counter-revolutions, but it cannot be said that the affairs of Spain are the subject of much attention, except among professed diplomatists. This time, however, the thing may possibly be serious. It is not now a question of succession, but a struggle of the principle of despotism, strong, forearmed, determined, and perhaps acquiesced in by a great part of the nation, against the principle of constitutional liberty, which in Spain has been weakened by many failures, but still preserves to a great extent the affections of a people not wanting in spirit and self-dependence. Espartero has long been the chief of the Liberal party. His great services to the reigning Sovereign, his high rank, and his place in the national estimation would seem sufficient to protect him from any but legitimate opposition in the carrying on of affairs. But Liberal principles are not to the taste of the Royal lady who sits on the throne of Spain, and she has no lack of advisers who prompt her to follow her own inclinations. Of these, one of the most courageous and unscrupulous is O'Donnell. This man, a hardy and determined soldier, and stanch adherent to despotic principles, is now the virtual ruler of Spain. Espartero, always somewhat irresolute and inactive, is now worn with age, and has held power for the last few years more from the strength of his former reputation than through any present vigor. If report be true, the Queen, the King and O'Donnell thought that the time had come for a great victory over the Constitution, which gives them so much trouble. The Queen was anxious to be rid of the attendants with whom a Liberal Government surrounded her, and the restraints which it considered necessary to her position. O'Donnell was, of course, only desirous to grasp the power which should fall from the hands of his rival. A first essay is said to have been made some time since. [illegible] popular risings, which he knows he has power to suppress. The Queen and her adviser are supposed to have intrigued and then to have [illegible] the insurrection in Palencia. Now the same coup d'état has been tried in Madrid. A Ministerial dispute, a resignation of the Liberal chief, a revolt of the National Guard, and their defeat by an overwhelming military force, are events which naturally preclude the establishment of something like pure despotism in Madrid. Everything was in readiness for an outbreak; we learn that 18,000 men were at once concentrated in the capital. The success of the Queen was certain from the beginning; and now the Constitution, on which the moral claim of the present Queen is based, exists no longer in the capital of the country.

But Spain is not a land of centralization. She resisted Napoleon because each province had its feeling of independence, and would not submit to an enemy merely because he occupied Madrid. Liberty, driven from the capital, finds refuge in Arragon. The provinces which lie between Madrid and the Pyrenees are strongholds of the Constitutional party. The present retreat of Espartero is unknown, but his friends hold command in Saragossa. The troops and the National Guard have both joined the same cause, and made that city the head-quarters of a Constitutional Government. Eighty-five members of the Cortes have retired from Madrid to *Saragossa*, and will no doubt be joined by as many more of the Liberal party as can escape thither. In Arragon the Constitutionalists have long anticipated a struggle, and are believed to be not unprepared. It is therefore not impossible that a stern contest may be expected. Madrid is crushed, Barcelona is said to be quiet, but a strong inland district is still unconquered, and may resist a larger force than the successful Government can bring against it. On the other hand, the Queen and O'Donnell are no doubt eager to complete their victory, and the character of the Minister is not such as to make us doubt that he will resort to all means for the enforcement of submission. Spain is a country so little known and so difficult to understand that no one can venture to say what a day may bring forth. The Royal authority may triumph easily, or many months of bloodshed may add another page to the annals of distracted Spain. All that we can do is to point out the direction to which events seem tending. The assembling of the Cortes at *Saragossa* divests the resistance of its merely insurrectionary character. The contest now resembles that of the Long Parliament against Charles I., and we can conceive that thousands who are not Republicans, and would repudiate the thought of treason, may now feel at liberty to fight for the Assembly which, in the name of law and the Constitution, calls on them to resist a tyrannical Government. A singular coincidence is likely to furnish the insurgents with the sinews of war. A convoy of 18,000,000f., from the *Crédit Mobilier*, has just entered Spain; it has to pass through the provinces in arms against the Crown; and, if Spain be not changed from its ancient character, little of this money is likely to reach Madrid.

Such is the state of Spain after so many years of what is called a constitutional reign. The sword is to decide between the Sovereign and the institutions with which the law has surrounded her. The position of the Queen is indeed deplorable. All that made men fight for her in former times is now destroyed. She represented the hope, if not the fulfillment, of a liberal policy. The monarch who was, according to the old Spanish law, legitimate, found the country against him because he was resolute to support despotic government, and to submit himself and those he ruled unconditionally to the priesthood. For these reasons the Infant Isabella's claim became the rallying cry of the nation, and roused neighboring peoples to sympathy and help. But what now remains of the Christinos hopes? What argument can be bring against the Carlist who is obstinate in the assertion of divine right? The Queen's title rests on the Constitution, and the Constitution she is bent on destroying. She is Queen now only by [illegible] neither by the right of sovereigns nor the rights of the people, her title is indeed endangered. However, we have nothing to do but to stand apart, interested, but still not interfering. We know too little of that mysterious country to say whether its ultimate happiness is to be insured by the ascendency of an Espartero or an O'Donnell. [illegible] government, but there are things still more necessary—tranquillity and a cessation from civil strife. We cannot say whether Spaniards are ever to be a race self-governed, with all those feelings of responsibility and civil reciprocity which characterize free citizens. It may be that they are incapable of such a condition, and the Constitution, after the British pattern, may be doomed to perish. But one thing every nation may possess—a government expressing its feelings and answering its expectations. Such a government, we trust, will in some form or another be the result of the long trials which Spain has endured.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

New English Minister to the United States.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, July 22.

Mr. M. GIBSON said he had given notice, yesterday, that he should put a question to the noble lord at the head of the Government in relation to the state of our diplomatic relations with the United States of America. Some time since the noble lord had informed the House that the post of the British Minister to the United States had become vacant, and had furnished the House with papers explanatory of the circumstances which had caused Mr. Crampton to take his departure. He had said, also, that our friendly relations with the United States were not disturbed, and that diplomatic intercourse would be continued. He would take leave to ask whether Her Majesty's advisers contemplated the early appointment of a Minister to the United States.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was by no means unusual that missions should for a time be vacant. It very frequently happened from a variety of causes. With regard to this particular case, Her Majesty's Government had taken no decision on the subject. [Hear, hear.]

The Central American Question.

From the London Times, July 19.

It is a consequence of the widely-extended dominion which Great Britain has acquired that we should continually become involved in great disputes about comparatively little objects. France is a great Power, but its sphere is only European; Russia influences the Christians of the East and the Pagans of Tartary, but with all her extended empire she has for three-fourths of the world no existence. Even the United States confine themselves wholly to their rights and destiny in the New World. But the political relations of this country may be called planetary. We have scarcely finished a war fought out in Europe and Asia than we hear of probable disturbances at the extremities of Africa, and are engaged in warm discussions respecting the destinies of Central America and the communication between the two great oceans which it divides. It cannot be wondered, therefore, that our people, except when roused by the chance of a rupture with some civilized State, pay but little attention to these territorial questions. In fact, what are first-rate matters to the politicians of other nations have from habit become but of secondary interest to ourselves. Hence, even in the present dispute with America, the rights which our statesmen refuse to cede, and grounds on which they build their reasoning, are far less considered than the consequences of a rupture on the one hand, or the evil of a too tame concession on the other. The universal feeling is that the territorial question, whatever the Americans may think of it, is of very small importance to us, who in many other parts of the globe have matters of much more serious concern which demand our care. To preserve at once the peace of the world and our own honor is the only wish of the British people.

The Americans may be said to be brought into intimate political relations with England alone of all the great Powers. Hence a diplomatic campaign against this country is a vent for all the energy of the Western politicians, and is looked upon as an unfailing source of popularity when party combinations are proceeding unfavorably at home. Because England, with her multifarious concerns, cannot devote her attention year after year to these squabbles, and is only too glad to have done with them on any equitable terms, it has been said that this country has followed too much a policy of concession to unfounded demands. But the only serious disputes of the kind of late years—those respecting the Maine and Oregon boundaries—have been settled honorably, and there is now little doubt that the present difficulties may also come to an end. As is well known, there are three questions involved—the right of England to the Belize territory, to the Bay Islands, and to the protectorate over the Mosquito Indians. Now, as it is in reference to the treaty of 1850 that the discussion has arisen, it may be as well to call to mind the motives which led to that treaty and the spirit in which

it was concluded. Its single object was to protect the communication between the oceans from the exclusive preponderance of either Power. The river San Juan ran through Nicaraguan territory, but its mouth was in the land of the Mosquitos. Now, this river was to be the great highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific; but, as England protected the Mosquitos against Nicaragua, and America protected Nicaragua against the Mosquitos, there was much chance of quarrelling and no prospect of neutrality. Hence the treaty provided—and it has certainly been a great gain—that neither country should occupy this coast or acquire sovereign rights on it. The prohibition was extended to what is called Central America. Now, it must be plain that a treaty concluded for the purpose of obviating difficulties to the traffic of an isthmus and the construction of a ship canal must be admitted as evidence of the meaning to be attached to anything that appears doubtful in its provisions. Hence, even were the terms of the document less precise, it must be doubtful whether British negotiators could be held as intending to deprive their country of rights which it had exercised for three-fourths of a century. But it may, we think, be shown that in the question of Belize the text of the treaty is wholly on the side of England; that with her protectorate over the Mosquito Coast its provisions do not interfere; and that with regard to the Bay Islands, the question is one of fact, and belongs exclusively to the relations between Great Britain and the State of Honduras.

With respect to Belize there can be little said. In the treaty England binds herself not to occupy or acquire any territory in Central America. The clause has, of course, a prospective signification, and cannot for a moment be held to apply to Belize or British Honduras, which has been an undoubted possession of the British Crown for eighty years. But, even if that were doubtful, the matter is taken out of the jurisdiction of the treaty by the simple fact that Belize is not in Central America at all, but forms part of Mexico, with which Republic England has treated concerning it in recent times. As to the Mosquito Territory, England has not violated and will not violate the treaty. She will not occupy or colonize the country, or establish any military posts. But the protectorate which for a century and a half she has exercised over the Mosquito Indians remains untouched by any legitimate construction of the treaty. With regard to the Bay Islands, materially the most wealthy of the three territories, the right of Great Britain appears to us more doubtful; not, however, from the operation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, but from the insufficiency of the claim which we possessed to the sovereignty previous to that settlement. Legally we conceive that England stands or falls by the rightfulness of her claim to the islands as against Spain and Spain's successor, the State of Honduras. If we have no business in Ruatan and Bonacca, then it is for Honduras to raise the question, and the matter must be settled between the two countries. The United States have no ground of interference, for England has not attempted to acquire or to colonize these islands since 1850, but held them before that date. If, then, Honduras were to admit that we were the rightful owners before 1850, we should have the right to retain them now; and, conversely, any claim of Honduras must rest on her former rights, and not on any construction of the treaty of 1850.

We cannot but feel that the justice of the British construction has been acquiesced in by the Government of the United States when we learn what are the propositions which Mr. DALLAS is, it is said, empowered to make. He will, if we are correctly informed, propose the establishment of San Juan as a free port under Nicaraguan sovereignty, reserving to the Republic of Costa Rica the right of traffic through it and through such portions of the river San Juan as may be necessary; the Mosquito Indians to be concentrated in a certain territory, which shall leave clear the mouth of the river San Juan and the town; but their rights to be guaranteed, and an annuity for a term paid to their chiefs; the Bay Islands to be restored to the State of Honduras, but Belize to remain a British possession, with the same territorial limits as in 1850. By this arrangement we merge our separate protectorate of the Mosquitos into what may be called a general American protectorate, and we give up the Bay Islands, to which a desultory occupation had given us an uncertain and still questioned claim. On the other hand, we avoid urging the United States to abrogate the treaty of 1850, which would expose this part of the world to many evils, which the treaty, inconclusive as it may appear, has dissipated. We fully establish the neutrality of Central America, and raise a moral prohibition against any future filibustering or annexation. That we lose anything material by such an arrangement no one can believe; but still the arrangement should be clearly understood to be a compromise, in which this country does not give up its construction of the treaty, but only makes concessions corresponding to those of the American Government, in abandoning its own extreme views. A fifth point in the proposal of Mr. DALLAS is, that the Central American States shall make grants similar to that promised by Honduras respecting any actual or prospective plan for a communication between the two oceans. If the consent of these Republics can be obtained to such an arrangement, it will, no doubt, be a great advantage to the cause of civilization, and cause us less to regret the temporary differences which have ended in such a result.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Grain Trade.

From the Mark-lane Express, July 21.

The accounts from the country represent the greater portion of the crops laid by the late heavy rains and wind, to have recovered, and hopes are entertained that the whole, with only here and there an exception, perhaps will also recover its position. The weather at the present moment is generally favorable to the maturing of the crops, the ears being now in flower. The present is a critical period, and considerable anxiety is everywhere expressed and manifested, but, so far, the prospects are favorable. The country GRAIN markets during the past week have been generally dull as regards business, with no variation worth noting in prices. The supplies have proved very limited at most local markets. At Mark-lane to-day, the supply of English WHEAT, fresh up, was again short. BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS came to hand in limited quantities, whilst English and Scotch OATS were to a fair extent. Of foreign growth, the imports were at length on a liberal scale, and of FLOUR also the importations were larger than of late. The state of trade was slow for English WHEAT, and for foreign there was but a very moderate demand. Holders held for too high a range of price. Country FLOUR sold steadily. BARLEY was in fair request. MALT is rising in price, and the quotation permit previous to the war duty being taken off. OATS are 6d. lower. BEANS generally are firm.

The circular of G. DORNBUSCH says: The reports from different parts of the country, received this morning, state that the WHEAT and BARLEY crops have been much beaten down by last Tuesday night's thunderstorm. A return of dry, hot weather would do much to raise them, and expedite their maturity. The late dull, gloomy, cool, rainy weather, has retarded at least a fortnight the ripening of the crops. In the most forward districts, wheat reaping is not expected to commence before the 4th of August; but harvest is not expected to be general before the middle of next month. Supply of home-grown WHEAT at to-day's market small—of country-made FLOUR moderate. Arrivals of foreign into London last week, 10,700 qrs.; WHEAT, 7,[illegible] qrs.; BARLEY, 23,[illegible] qrs.; OATS, 20,4[illegible] bbls., and 4[illegible] sacks FLOUR. This day the trade in Mark-lane ruled dull. Buyers tried to beat down prices, which holders resisted. Fine WHEAT quite as dear as last week, but inferior sorts 1s.@2s. ℔ qr. cheaper. FLOUR slow sale. BARLEY very scarce, and 1s.@2s. ℔ qr. dearer. OATS in request. Floatings: Arrivals of Port of Call [illegible] cargoes WHEAT and [illegible] price of 1[illegible] kilos, equal to [illegible] of 2[illegible] lbs. English. A very large business [illegible] speculative, has been done at [illegible] distant delivery for the last four months [illegible] being quoted [illegible] would be disposed of in WHEAT [illegible] quality [illegible] Arrivals at Havre were less than expected [illegible] the weather was favorable, New-York [illegible] 48s. 50s. ℔ bbl., and [illegible] American WHEAT was worth [illegible] on the 18th, the arrivals of [illegible] quarters, without reducing the [illegible] delivery being well sustained [illegible] had arrived from Naples, which [illegible] for the interior. Bordeaux advices [illegible] samples of Rye as very faulty and [illegible] was sought in [illegible] 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter English [illegible] in those parts for the [illegible] the price being for old 12fr. 50c.@13fr. [illegible] quarter English. Advices from the [illegible] considerably, there being a [illegible] many places noting no change.

[illegible] cent. From Foreign ports, however, we have received 35,[illegible] quarters Wheat, 2,[illegible] quarters Barley, 10,[illegible] quarters Indian Corn, 3,[illegible] sacks and 1[illegible] barrels Flour; besides 1,1[illegible] quarters Wheat, and 3,[illegible] barrels Flour from Canada. The exports in the same time comprise 4,[illegible] quarters Wheat, [illegible] quarters Oats, [illegible] quarters Indian Corn, 1,[illegible] sacks and [illegible] barrels Flour. With continued rain and unsettled weather, there has been a very good consumptive demand for all articles, and great firmness in the trade; the late large American arrivals have so far had no effect on prices. In fact, as parcels ready for delivery are extremely scarce, holders of such have been enabled to exact rather more money from needy buyers.

At this day's market there was a good attendance of the town and country trade and of buyers from a distance. WHEAT and FLOUR met with a good consumptive demand, and, there being a better show of samples than of late, a considerable amount of business resulted, at Friday's prices, being 1d.@2d. ℔ 70 lbs. over the rates of Tuesday last for fine qualities of WHEAT, and full prices for ordinary runs, and FLOUR. OATS and OATMEAL, with a fair demand, fully maintained late rates. BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS were in limited request, owing to the high prices asked. INDIAN CORN was scarcely as much inquired for as of late; however, holders being generally firm, the sales made were generally at the quotations of Friday, or 1s. ℔ quarter over those of this day week. Mixed, 30s.@30s. 6d.; Yellow, 30s.@31s.; White, 31s.@33s. Ohio FLOUR, 31s.@33s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 33s. 6d.@35s. 6d.; Western, 30s. 6d.@34s. 6d. WHEAT, 11s. 3d.@11s. 6d. for prime White Southern; 11s.@11s. 3d. for Southern Red, and 9s. 9d.@10s. 3d. for Western Red.

A. F. & R. MAXWELL.

Cotton at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

The sales of COTTON for the three days, since the above was written, are estimated at 21,000 bales, of which 4,500 have been taken for export and speculation. In prices there is no change, the market having been uniformly quiet, but very steady.

Fair Orleans, 7d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¾d.; Fair Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6 5-16d.; Middling Mobiles, 6 3-16d.; Middling Uplands, 6⅛d.; Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 5⅜d.@6d.; Inferior, 4d.@5¼d. Total stock of Cotton in this port, 774,200 bales; American, 628,000 bales. Total stock same time last year, 632,700 bales; American, 482,000. Import for the week, 109,856 bales.

A considerable business has been done on the CORN Market, altogether for immediate consumption. Fine WHEAT is 1d. ℔ 70 lbs. higher, and Inferior 2d. ℔ 70 lbs. lower. INDIAN CORN has advanced 6d.@1s. ℔ quarter. In FLOUR there is no change.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

London Money Market.

MONDAY, July 21—P. M.

The demand for MONEY has been moderately active, but the supply continues abundant, and 5½ ℔ cent. is still the average rate. Some attention was attracted in the early part of the day, by statements, in some detail, of the enormous demand for GOLD from France, and considerable anxiety was for some time felt upon the subject; but they produced no positive effect upon the market. On the Stock Exchange MONEY is worth about 5 ℔ cent.

The American steamer arrived to-day from New-York, bringing £200,000 in specie. The *Joshua* is reported from Sydney with a large amount in GOLD on board.

CONSOLS have been steady, having fluctuated only ⅛ during the day. They opened at 95⅝@¾ for MONEY, and 95⅞@96 for account. Owing to the want of business they declined ⅛; but subsequently they recovered to the opening prices, at which they finally left off. Bank Stock, 216@217½.

TUESDAY NOON, July 22.

The market for Public Securities has been quiet this morning, and a slight degree flatter than it was yesterday. CONSOLS for money have been done at 95⅝@¾, and for the account at 95⅞; the present price for money being 95⅝@¾, and for time 95⅞@96. The Three per Cents. Reduced have been done at 95⅞@96, and the New Three per Cents., at 96⅛@¼. Bank Stock 217½. Exchequer Bills have been done at 8s.@9s. pm., and India Bonds at 12s. pm. Exchequer Bonds mark 100⅛@⅜.

In the Foreign Stock Market the dealings have been moderate in amount; but prices have been well sustained.

HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK, July 22.

CONSOLS for Account, 7th Aug., 95⅞.

The Latest Commercial News.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 23.

The London *Times* city article, dated Tuesday evening, says: "The English funds opened this morning at a decline of ⅛, but partially recovered their tone before the close of business. The continued depression on the Paris Bourse was the principal cause of the tendency to heaviness at the commencement.

The final quotations of the French three per cents this evening shows no recovery from the further fall of a ¼ ℔ cent. which occurred yesterday. The Banks of France have sent circulars to all persons who have borrowed money of them on Stocks and Shares, either to repay the amount or to reduce it. This will account for the increased depression on the Bourse. It also strengthens the impression that the Banks have not made arrangements to purchase gold at a loss to the extent that was reported, but will endeavor to fortify their position by more legitimate means.

About £100,000 of Gold to-day was purchased on account of the French *Credit Mobilier*, towards providing for their speculations in Spain, Austria, and elsewhere. A further portion was also sold to the Bank of France, and only a small portion was sold to the Bank of England. The suspension was announced this morning of the Hertford and Ware Bank. Nothing has transpired with regard to the prospect of liquidation."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Melbourne had been received in England to the 27th of April—two days later.

The *Argus* of the 26th of April says: Gold remains at £3 16s. per ounce, with very little doing. The entries for export passed to-day at the Customs amounted to 1,850 ounces only, of which 1,840 ounces were for Liverpool, by the *Earl of Sefton* and *Oliver Lang*. Two vessels cleared out for England with shipments of the metal—the *Thomas and Ann Cole*, for London, with 2,017 ounces, and the *Earl of Sefton*, for Liverpool, with 37,784 ounces of gold and 2,100 sovereigns.

The escort from Mount Alexander and Ballarat arrived at the Gold-office at the usual hour this afternoon, and brought 34,486 oz.

The bill of entry issued this morning contains the usual Customs returns for the port of Melbourne. The imports amounted to the declared value of £229,086, and the exports to £279,580.

ROUGH-HEWN ELOQUENCE.

George Law on the State of Parties—His Opinions of Scroggs, Fillmore, Fremont and Buchanan.

From the New-York Herald.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 30, 1856.

In your journal of the 22d inst. there appeared a letter addressed to me, signed G. A. SCROGGS, and dated Buffalo. He says that his letter ends "all further discussion of this subject on his part." As I do not choose that it shall end it on mine, I shall address my reply to yourself.

Mr. SCROGGS complains that my letter to him on a previous occasion was published in the newspapers. This I do not think strange of, as the facts stated in that letter, in relation to Mr. FILLMORE, the candidate of Mr. SCROGGS, cannot be very flattering to those who intend to support him. I can easily pardon Mr. SCROGGS for the feeling he evinces in his letter. It was evidently a piecemeal contribution by the clique that have Mr. FILLMORE in charge, so that, in fact, Mr. SCROGGS had nothing more to do with it than to sign his name, under a promise that he was to be their candidate for Governor of this State. I understand the workings of the little Fillmore circle, as there are leaky spirits in every conspiracy that is got up from motives of *selfishness*. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS seems afraid that I shall publish a confidential letter he wrote me. He need be under no alarm. His genuine letter is safe in my hands. I will not expose his bad grammar and barren ideas, even to establish, by its publication, that the recent letter which you published was not his production; and as Mr. FILLMORE had evidently revised it, and assisted in making it up, I reply to it through your journal as coming from Mr. FILLMORE.

In reference to the denial of Mr. FILLMORE that he was subordinate to the 350,000 slave owners of the South, while acting President, let me now give a few facts to refresh his memory. Mr. FILLMORE owed his elevation to the Presidency to the fact that he was tacked on as Vice-President and ran in on the popularity of Gen. TAYLOR. No sooner had he arrived at Washington, after his election as Vice-President, than he commenced his official career by faithlessness to all his friends who had assisted in his elevation, making contradictory promises and pledges of support to different applicants for office, until he became involved to such an extent in contradictions, that he had to leave Washington, and run off to the country, to get rid of meeting face to face those that he had pledged himself to support for the same office. As soon as he returned to the Capital he commenced intriguing against General TAYLOR, the President, covertly charging that honest and patriotic man with being the cause of all these numerous disappointments, and endeavoring to make political capital for himself by defaming General TAYLOR. This was the cause of Mr. FILLMORE losing all influence of position with the President, for he saw that he was unworthy of his confidence. While the Compromise measures were under discussion he pursued the same vacillating course, pretending with the friends of these measures that he was with them, and with the opponents of these measures that he was upon their side. He did not possess the manliness to assume an open position of responsibility with either. Immediately after the death of General TAYLOR, when the Presidential chair was assumed by Mr. FILLMORE, he called Mr. WEBSTER to his Cabinet, as Secretary of State. Mr. WEBSTER hesitated for some time about accepting office under Mr. FILLMORE, and did not do so until solicited by his friends, and then only after Mr. FILLMORE had solemnly assured him that he would not allow his name to be put forward as a candidate for the Presidential nomination of 1852; but no sooner had Mr. FILLMORE got his Cabinet arranged and Mr. WEBSTER fastened in the position of Secretary of State, than he began, as usual, intriguing for himself—paving the way by appointments to office, and the grossest sycophancy to the 350,000 slave owners of the South, in order to supersede Mr. WEBSTER as the candidate for 1852. This is the secret of his falling into the arms of the 350,000 slave owners of the South, and his entire subserviency to that section; and by this abject submission to the 350,000 slave owners of the South he hoped and did succeed in his hopes of getting the support of the Southern delegation over Mr. WEBSTER in the Baltimore Whig Convention. This was the scheme by which he expected to elevate himself over the distinguished WEBSTER and make himself the Southern candidate. The record of the voting in the Baltimore Convention shows how well he succeeded, and how it was carried out by the Southern delegates. It was this act of treachery on the part of Mr. FILLMORE and the delegates from the South voting for him that broke the heart of the great statesman of the East; for soon after that Convention he went to Marshfield, where he remained until his death, and it is well known with what bitterness he regretted that he had ever allowed himself to be in the Cabinet of MILLARD FILLMORE. At the Baltimore Convention of 1852 the Southern delegates supported Mr. FILLMORE, but a great portion of the Northern delegates were prevented from supporting Mr. WEBSTER for the reason that he was a member of Mr. FILLMORE's Cabinet, and his Administration had become obnoxious because of its subserviency to the 350,000 slave owners' power, and Mr. WEBSTER, whether blameless or not, had to share his portion of the odium.

Mr. FILLMORE began his subserviency and made up his Cabinet by a bargain with the 350,000 slave owners of the South, placing the War and Navy Departments in the hands of Secretaries from their section. The 350,000 slave owners of the South required it, as also that the Secretary of the Interior, whose business was with the Territories, should be a Southern man. This was the bargain. Mr. FILLMORE should be the last man to prate about sectional parties. He did more than any other man, while President, to divide the country into two great sectional parties.

Mr. FILLMORE, while acting President, never represented the party that elected him nor the principles that he was nominated or elected upon, or that he had professed prior to his election. He proved faithless to the party that elected him—faithless to his own professed political principles prior to his election. He betrayed all for the selfish purpose of accomplishing a renomination and a reelection. For this selfish purpose he made his Administration sectional and subservient to the 350,000 slave owners. He divided his party upon that issue, and destroyed it by seeking Southern support. His appointments were all directed to that end. I will give you instances: In the Spring of 1852, Hon. JOHN MCKINLEY, Judge of the United States Supreme Court for the States of Alabama and Louisiana, died. The President, after nominating WM. C. MICOU, Esq., of New-Orleans, as his successor, and receiving that gentleman's refusal to serve, nominated EDWARD A. BRADFORD, Esq., of the same city. Both these gentlemen were partners of the present Louisiana Senator, Hon. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN. The nomination was laid on the table, and a Committee waited on Mr. FILLMORE to say that he had better withdraw the name. Mr. FILLMORE inquired why; was he not of the proper age? Yes, he was a man of gray hairs. Was he not an eminent lawyer? Yes; and it was conceded as advisable that Louisiana's civil law should be represented in the circuit and the Supreme Courts. What, then, was the objection?

Mr. BRADFORD was a New-England man, and understood to be unsound on the question of the Constitutional right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, holding similar views with Judge STORY. Upon this intimation Mr. FILLMORE withdrew the name, and substituted the name of GEORGE E. BADGER, the Senator of North Carolina, a most bitter foe to Freedom, and who glories in the institution of Slavery, the same as Mr. DONELSON, the nominee for Vice President with Mr. FILLMORE. Mr. BADGER lived one thousand miles out of the circuit wherein the vacancy happened. Mr. FILLMORE went out of his way to get a Pro-Slavery candidate! But the Senate were compelled, by the voice of the New-Orleans and Mobile bar, to reject the interloper.

I will give another instance, and could add hundreds, if it were worth while to do so.

A Southern gentleman, a member of the House of Representatives, took a sudden and unexpected part for Mr. FILLMORE. He made a speech on the floor of the House in his favor, and supported him for a nomination. He was appointed by Mr. FILLMORE to a valuable pecuniary mission to a distant country. He could not have reached his destination before Mr. FILLMORE's Administration was brought to a close. This was the result of a direct bargain, and was a sample of the manner in which Mr. FILLMORE used his patronage and power to secure a nomination from the delegates of the 350,000 slave owners. But he played his game too far, and the result was, that although he obtained the support of the delegates of the 350,000 slave owners, yet he disgusted the delegates from the Free States; they went for General SCOTT, and he was nominated.

Now, compare this course with the policy of the present Administration, which Mr. SCROGGS so much condemns, and see the extraordinary similarity between the two. Mr. PIERCE commenced precisely the same thing, by intriguing for a renomination as soon as he had got into power, and he, too, was jealous of his Secretary of State, the same as Mr. FILLMORE was of Mr. WEBSTER.

Mr. PIERCE gave the appointments of the army and navy to the 350,000 slave owners of the South, by selecting extreme Southern men for the heads of those departments, thus putting all the military and naval power of the general Government into the hands of the extreme men of the South, the same as Mr. FILLMORE did.

Mr. PIERCE has used the patronage of his office, while President, to secure a renomination from the Democratic Party, the same as Mr. FILLMORE did, while he was President, to secure a renomination from the Whig Party.

Mr. PIERCE signed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and pushed Slavery into Kansas, Nebraska, and all that region secured to Freedom by solemn compact, under the same motives, to secure the support of the three hundred and fifty thousand slave owners of the South, that Mr. FILLMORE signed the Fugitive Slave Law, which *deprives a man of his freedom without the right of* a trial by jury.

Mr. PIERCE received the support of the delegates of the 350,000 slave owners of the South at the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, as Mr. FILLMORE obtained the same Southern support from the Baltimore Convention in 1852.

Mr. PIERCE has divided and destroyed the Democratic Party that elected him, the same as Mr. FILLMORE divided and destroyed the Whig Party that elected him, viz.: by a weak and vacillating foreign policy—by his abject subserviency to the 350,000 slave owners of the South, and by his intrigues for a renomination.

Mr. BUCHANAN has placed himself upon the 350,000 slave owners' Southern platform of Gen. PIERCE; and the circle that surround Mr. FILLMORE and endeavor to push him upon the country, stand him on the same Southern platform, and are actuated by the same selfish motives and subserviency to the 350,000 slave owners of the South that actuate the circle which surround Mr. BUCHANAN. How far the political friends of either can deceive the freemen of the North and South in their professions, remains to be seen in the coming canvass. My own candid opinion is, that it is the destiny of MILLARD FILLMORE to destroy the American Party, the same as he destroyed the Whig Party, by attempting to prostitute it to the sectional purposes of the 350,000 slave owners of the South, and this is precisely what the extreme men of the South want, viz.: to divide and destroy every party in the Free States, and unite themselves at the South, in order that the 350,000 slave owners' power may govern and control the nation, and push the institution of Slavery, which degrades labor to a level with the beasts, over this entire country; for there is no party at the South, Whig, Democrat or American, but must yield abject submission to the 350,000 slave owners' power, for Slavery, which was acknowledged by the framers of the Constitution, both North and South, to be a great evil, is now upheld and supported by their 350,000 slave-owning descendants in the South as a blessing. The institution is justified, and no man at the South dare say otherwise. If he exercises the rights of a freeman, and speaks his feelings upon the subject, he is driven from his State and not even allowed to return for his family, as is evinced of Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, who was driven from that State for no other reason than that he chose to exercise the right of a freeman, and attended a Convention held in the Free States.

Is this a free Government, in which the liberty of the citizen is thus abridged, or in which the right of thought and speech is denied? Is this the freedom that our our fathers established, or that we believe in and enjoy at the present day?

I would ask whether sectionalism exists at the South or in the North? Is Freedom sectional, or is Slavery sectional? Was our Government created to uphold Freedom or Slavery? When did Freedom ever drive from their homes citizens for exercising a freeman's right?

Tyranny in every form has always been afraid of discussion, and seeks to silence, exile and crush those who oppose it. Freedom, on the other hand, seeks to encourage it. Upon these great issues Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. BUCHANAN stand upon Slavery. Mr. FREMONT is for Freedom.

Which one is the sectional candidate? Which one is the best representative of what our Government was intended to be, for the civilization of the present day? It is not Mr. BUCHANAN or Mr. FILLMORE. They are sectional candidates, for they are both peculiarly the candidates that are pledged to the interests of the extreme slave South alone. They are the sectional candidates of the 350,000 slave-owners of the South, and neither represents the great interests of the twenty-five millions of freemen of the North and South.

Mr. SCROGGS, in his letter, alludes to Mr. FILLMORE's statesmanship while acting President. I will refresh you with one remarkable instance in which it was exhibited. When the Reciprocity Treaty presented by the British Government was under consideration, Mr. FILLMORE observed that he saw nothing in it that was seriously objectionable on his part, except the word "vegetables" being in the list of free articles. He made a note to strike that out, as it might interfere with the sale of vegetables in the Buffalo market. And this extraordinary reservation is noted in his own handwriting with red ink, in the original draft preserved in the State Department at Washington. Now, then, with a mind like this at the head of our Government, that could see nothing outside of a Buffalo garden patch or the Buffalo cabbage market, how was the treaty to be negotiated—involving as it did the great interests of reciprocity in trade between the United States and the British North American possessions, embracing an area of millions of square miles, and all the vast and varied interests embraced in it? Of course nothing could be done on a subject so large as the Reciprocity Treaty with a mind so small as the President's, and the Secretary of State gave it up in disgust, and left it for his successor to arrange.

Who can support a man for President that predicts and counsels resistance, revolution or disunion, if anybody is elected but himself, and who is so grossly ignorant in regard to former Presidents as to make such an absurd statement as was made by Mr. FILLMORE in a speech at Albany, from which I give you the following extract: "We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, selected for the first time from the Free States alone. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow in case of success? Can they have the madness or the folly to believe that our Southern brethren will submit?" Why, Mr. SCROGGS himself could have posted Mr. FILLMORE up about such matters. He might have told him that in 1828 the candidates of the party to which Mr. FILLMORE was attached were, for President, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, and for Vice President, RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania. Both gentlemen were citizens of Free States. The candidates of the other party were, ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, for President, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, for Vice President. These two were citizens of adjoining Slave States. Both were elected, and one held office eight years. Mr. FILLMORE had been elected the previous year to the Assembly of this State, and I think it may safely be assumed that he adhered to his party in that canvass. Again, in 1836, the candidates of the Whig Party for President and Vice President were from Ohio and New-York—two Free Northern States. You are aware that he supported HARRISON and GRANGER in 1836. What has Mr. FILLMORE seen while traveling abroad that he has become so enamored of, as to have made him forget the history of his own country? Or, has he been holding office all his life, and not taken interest enough in his own country to study its history? Words of admonition come with very little to recommend them from the Buffalo statesman, shrouded in such ignorance, and delivered, too, at the capital of his native State. I would advise him, having returned home, and being out of employment, to apply himself to study, so that he may not again distress his American countrymen by a public exhibition of such frightful ignorance and heartless selfishness.

In reference to the Americanism of Mr. FILLMORE, I will say that all my knowledge of his being a member of the American Order was derived from Mr. SCROGGS himself. He stated to me and to others that Mr. FILLMORE had never been in a Council, but was made a member in his own house by deputy SCROGGS; that he had never openly identified himself with the American Party, so that if two or three persons had chosen to keep it quiet it would never have been known that he was in any way connected with it, and that was the motive why he kept himself in that equivocal position, so that it could be said he was or was not a member of the American Order, as would best subserve his purposes; and that was the intention at the time and up to the moment when he left for Europe, last Summer.

Mr. SCROGGS, in his letter, has a great deal to say about the Fugitive Slave law, and that Mr. FILLMORE did not dare to act on his individual objections and veto it, because it was one of the Compromise measures.

I have a few words to say about this. The Fugitive Slave law which Mr. FILLMORE signed, deprives a man of his freedom without the right of trial by jury—a right which he cannot be deprived of without the violation of one of the first principles of a free government; not only this, but it gives the judge a premium or double fee if he finds him a slave, and only one-half the fee if he finds him a freeman. Is this the law that the Constitution contemplated in its provisions for the rendition of fugitives from labor? or is it a tyrannical law, expressly prohibited by the Constitution and its safeguards for liberty? when it expressly states "that where the value in controversy shall exceed $20 the right of a trial by jury shall be preserved," so that this Fugitive Slave law in fact makes the liberty of the citizen of less value than twenty dollars. Some may say that if this Fugitive Slave law does injustice, that it is only to the poor wronged enslaved Africans; that humanity has no right to be exercised by the wrongs done them, and, therefore, that we of the *North should cheerfully turn out and put this* odious law in force with the same zest that we *would hunt wild beasts in the forest*—that, notwithstanding they are creatures of the same God and have the same accountability to their Creator, yet we ought not to have any feeling of accountability for our conduct towards them—that we have so long practised this iniquitous tyranny over them, it has become a part of our nature to continue to exercise it—that our feelings of humanity should be buried—that our feelings of responsibility to our Creator should be disregarded—that we must not utter a sentiment in opposition to that tyranny that makes a mother cut the throat *of her infant* before our eyes, rather than see her offspring returned to bondage. This same law which applies to the African, is now so to be construed as to apply to Americans, and is now to be visited upon us and upon our descendants, for the notorious Judge KANE, of Pennsylvania, has recently decided that this Fugitive law applies to white apprentices—to boys or girls that are bound out—and that they, too, are to be deprived of their liberty, without the right of a trial by Jury, and, under this system of giving a premium to the Judge for decisions in favor of bondage, white or black. I would ask freemen of the North and South, if they have no regard for the African to do him justice; whether they have not some regard left for their own posterity, and whether this law that submits both races to degradation cannot be repealed or altered without a violation of the Constitution or marriage to the Union? Can we be made such abject slaves by the bugbear cry of dissolution of the Union by the 350,000 Slaveholders of the South and their sycophants at the North, as to be frightened from the path of duty and justice that our Constitution was created to encourage and protect?

The Fugitive Slave law was passed separately by itself. It came separately before President FILLMORE for his consideration, and I would ask what more sacred duty is there than in using the veto than to guard the liberty of the citizen against the enactment of any unjust or tyrannical law?

Mr. SCROGGS says that Mr. FILLMORE did not approve of all its provisions. If he did not, he should have returned it to Congress with his objections, particularly when the liberty of the citizen was involved. I say that Mr. FILLMORE did approve of all the provisions of this Fugitive law, and his signature to the bill, without any objections, is the best evidence of the fact, and it was his complete subserviency to the 350,000 slave-owners that made him sign it.

A great deal has been said of what the 350,000 slave-owners of the South will do if they cannot have their own way in everything, by the croakers, both North and South, and a dissolution of the Union was threatened if abject acquiescence to everything that the 350,000 slaveholders demand is not submitted to by the people of the North and South, as though there were no interests and no rights that belong to the people of this country, except those of the 350,000 slave-owners of the South. These few thousands must establish its policy, decide upon its interests, control the general Government for their special benefit, or the Union will be dissolved!

My opinion is that the Union will stand much longer upon justice than it will upon injustice; that it will stand longer upon Freedom than it will upon Slavery; that when the rights of all our citizens, and all our interests are cared for by wise legislation and a fair administration of our Government towards all sections of the country, the Union will command the respect, and support of the great majority of our citizens in every section of the Union, and perform the object for which it was created much better, and endure much longer than it will by subserving the paltry interest of 350,000 slave-owners, and the sycophants of the North, notwithstanding their feeble cry of dissolution, for what are they and their interests compared with the interests of 25,000,000 of free men, North and South, who do not own slaves? It is upon the great mass of the people that our institutions depend for their safety and permanence, and the policy of our Government should commend itself to their interests and to them. They are the power that will take care of the Union and regulate the policy of our Government.

If we must have a Fugitive Slave law under the Constitution, let us have one that comes within the scope of its provisions, and not, like the present, that is in direct contradiction to the safeguards that are thrown around the citizen.

It is said that this law has been declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. So will any law that is dictated by the 350,000 slave-owners in relation to Slavery, so long as the Court is constituted, as it now is, by a majority of judges from the 350,000 slave-owners in the Southern States, and such men as KANE and others from the North, who are subservient to the 350,000 slave-owners; for it is well known that no man, however eminent he may be, can now be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and be confirmed by the Senate, as now constituted, unless his views upon Slavery are perfectly satisfactory to the 350,000 slave-owners of the South. If these judges transgress their duty, and are to be tried, who is to do it but a Senate, the great majority of whose members lend a willing obedience to the 350,000 slave-owners dictation, and are endeavoring to coerce by violence the few who represent the great mass of their constituents honestly? So much for the rights of Freemen when committed to the charge of the Executive, the Senate or the Judiciary, with their present views; for after the recent outrage in the Senate, its acquiescence in such outrage, the approbation of it by the 350,000 slave-owners of the South, and the trial of the perpetrator of the outrage before a Federal Judge, who uttered not a word of disapprobation against the offender for violated law in the very Senate chamber, shows clearly how little voice the Freemen of the North or South have in the Senate, in the Federal Courts, or with the Executive, when their interests or rights come in contact with the 350,000 slave-owners. The Freemen of the North and South should think of this in the coming Presidential canvass, and cast their votes for JOHN C. FREMONT, who stands pledged to do justice to all sections of the country—in opposition to JAMES BUCHANAN or MILLARD FILLMORE—the Northern sycophants of the sectional 350,000 slave-owners of the South.

It is to correct these wrongs and bring the General Government back to the administration of justice towards all, that the North has united to put down by the ballot-box, these wrongs and outrages perpetrated by the extremists of the South.

Mr. SCROGGS dilates learnedly about "the *Crescent City* matter," as he calls it.

In my letter the *Crescent City* affair was referred to as one of the instances in which Mr. FILLMORE, as President, not only failed to protect American citizens, American interests, and to vindicate an insult offered to our flag and the nation by a foreign Government, but where he connived with that foreign Government through its Minister at Washington, and endeavored to use his influence with the employers of Mr. SMITH, an American citizen, to turn him out of employment and put another in his place, as Purser of the *Crescent City*, upon the demand of the Captain General of Cuba. There were various other instances during the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE that came to my knowledge. The records of the Departments will show facts of the grossest violation of American rights—of insults to our flag, degrading to the nation, all of which cases Mr. FILLMORE not only failed to redress, but he yielded a tame obedience to the wrongs.

The steamship *Ohio*, commanded by Lieutenant SCHENCK, of the United States Navy, bearing the American flag and carrying the mails of the United States, entered the port of Havana, as usual, with her mails and freights. She was driven from her usual anchorage to a place under the guns of the Moro Castle. Captain SCHENCK and all persons on board the ship were interdicted from communication with the shore. Captain SCHENCK's remonstrances were unheeded, but through the intercession of the consignee of the ship at Havana, he was at length given permission to land. After being twice insultingly driven back, he landed in his own boat, and was then marched through the streets of Havana, in the uniform of an American naval officer, in the custody of a Spanish subaltern, to the American Agency. Captain SCHENCK protested against the insult offered to his flag, his person and his ship, and remonstrated against the danger of the loss of his ship, from the liability in the narrow entrance in which she was confined to be driven upon the rocky shore to which she was exposed. He was insultingly informed that if he did not like his berth he could go to sea as quick as he pleased. This was, of course, impracticable, as the usual supply of coal, which he had not been allowed to take on board, was indispensable to the prosecution of the voyage.

Next was the *Falcon*, commanded by Lieut. ROGERS, of the United States Navy, also bearing the flag of the United States, and carrying the United States mails and passengers. She was fired into on the high seas, near the Island of Cuba, by a Spanish vessel-of-war, and was boarded and overhauled in the most insulting manner.

The next instance was in the case of the *El Dorado*, Capt. MITCHELL, of the United States Navy. This steamer arrived off Havana from Aspinwall, with the United States Government mails, 290 passengers, and nearly two millions of treasure. Her usual place of stopping was Havana, to procure coal, water and supplies. She was met outside the harbor by a pilot, who conveyed to her orders not to enter the port. She was peremptorily driven off under the threat of firing upon her from the fort. Captain MITCHELL had no alternative but to obey, and proceed to sea, deprived of the necessary supplies for pursuing her voyage. All he could do was to float at sea at the mercy of the elements. As soon as this condition of things was ascertained, the *Empire City* was immediately got ready to follow in search of the *El Dorado*. She found her, and thus saved the lives of her passengers and the ship and freight from destruction.

Next was the case of the American steamer *Philadelphia*, Capt. MCGOWAN, which was one of peculiar hardship and cruelty. She also carried the United States mails and passengers. She entered the port of Havana, her usual place of stopping for the purpose of obtaining coals, water, provisions, &c.; and, having the cholera on board, she was ordered directly into Quarantine, to which place she went. Her supplies of coal and water were brought alongside, and, without having time given her to receive them on board, she was immediately ordered and driven outside of the harbor of Havana. When a mile outside of the Moro Castle her coals and water were brought alongside of the ship. Again she was peremptorily driven off, under the threat of being fired into by the guns of the forts if she did not leave at once, without being allowed to receive on board her supplies of water, coal and provisions, which were indispensably necessary to the safe prosecution of her voyage, and in wanton disregard of the lives of three hundred passengers on board. The appalling scenes of suffering and death which ensued [illegible] description. Her voyage was thus broken up. She was obliged to go to an island near Key West, as the nearest land, and there take on shore her passengers and place them under such shelter as could be got up with the awnings and sails of the steamer, in order to get them out of the ship, where the disease was raging with such violence. Small sailing vessels were procured to send those that were able to go to Mobile and New-Orleans, as the steamer was rendered entirely useless from the want of fuel. As soon as this was heard of in New-York, a steamer was immediately got ready and dispatched to their relief in less than twenty-four hours, but before she arrived [illegible] of the passengers had died of the disease.

Then followed "the *Crescent City* affair," to which I have already alluded, and which the owners of the vessel vindicated.

These are only a portion of the insults and wrongs to our citizens that took place during the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE. They were regularly complained of to his Government as they occurred. No satisfaction or redress was ever obtained; not only that, but as far as was possible they were kept a secret by our Government from the American people.

President FILLMORE connived at the turning out of Mr. SMITH at the request of the Captain-General of Cuba, who was the author of these insults to American citizens, American interests, American vessels, and the American flag.

In view of these enormous and disgraceful facts, how trifling is the attempt of Mr. SCROGGS to make the public believe that I have any "personal" interest in offering "proofs" of Mr. FILLMORE's culpable carelessness and total disregard of the rights of American citizens while he was acting President?

If there is any distortion on my part in my letter to Mr. SCROGGS, it is that I did not allude to one-tenth of the criminal neglects of American interests of which Mr. FILLMORE was guilty while in power; and this FILLMORE is the man (for the first time since about four weeks) who has been bellowing so loudly for "Americans to rule America." I would like to know what kind of Americans are to rule America, and whether the American flag, American citizens, American interests and American vessels, are to be vindicated and upheld, or whether they are to be utterly disregarded, as I have shown they were by MILLARD FILLMORE during his administration?

"An American vessel bearing the American flag must be considered American soil, and protects all on board," said the great WEBSTER. This is what we fought for in 1812, and this is what the American people believe in now. Not that American ships are to be made targets of, their voyages broken up, and their passengers and crews butchered for the amusement and gratification of foreign Governments, as Mr. FILLMORE allowed and encouraged by his conduct during his administration. This is the same Mr. FILLMORE who is now held up for the suffrages of the American people for Chief Magistrate of the nation—a position which he disgraced by his former conduct. What American's blood will not boil with indignation when he is asked to vote for such a candidate?

Mr. SCROGGS, in his letter, has much to say in disparagement of Mr. FREMONT. Without any attempt to handle the feeble remarks signed by Mr. SCROGGS, I come at once to my view of the whole matter. There are three candidates for the Presidency. I will not now say much more than I have said in reference to the claims of Messrs. BUCHANAN and FILLMORE—both old party hacks. They and their platforms are both sectional. They have both truckled to the 350,000 slave-owners of the South, and though the changes [illegible] their former antecedents, are this, if either one of those two is elected, that (as their friends North promise that they will do) they will kick the Southern sectional platform overboard, betray the South, and go in strong for Northern purposes—yet I will not trust them to either one of them or their friends' promises. The corruptions with which they are tied up, the gangs of old hungry office-seeking leeches with whom they are allied, is quite sufficient to disgust me and every other man that wishes to see the country—the whole country—prosper, and go on in its great career of glory and prosperity. It is true that the many wretched Presidents have not been able to retard its splendid destiny—even a Buchanan or a Fillmore may not be able to do it. But it is not worth while that we should run the risk when we have a new man that we can elect, and that man we know to be separated from the corrupt party cliques and hacks, and is the candidate of the whole people, and will owe his election to them.

Mr. FREMONT, if elected, will not pander to the extremists of any section, and this commends him to the support of the whole people.

In electing Mr. FREMONT we shall show the people of the South that we are willing to bring the country back to the position it was in before the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and we say, to the Southern citizens, "come with us in doing so," for it will be a triumph of the great, national, conservative principles of the country over the extremists who have pushed the Union into the present dangerous position by the repeal of the Missouri compromise—a compromise nearly half as old as the Constitution itself—a wrong which cannot and will not be submitted to, and if it is persisted in then the question will be raised as to Slavery in the States as well as Slavery in the Territories, for if no compromise can be kept that relates to that institution—if no discussion can be tolerated without violence, and if such violence is to be approved and complimented by the three hundred and fifty thousand slave owners' power, then the institution itself, confined as it really is to the interests of three hundred and fifty thousand men, becomes such an evil to the whole country, as a disturber of the public quiet, that it must be abolished everywhere.

Now this has become a question seriously to be considered, both North and South, for if men of extreme views on the subject of Slavery are to be elected and controlled by the 350,000 slave-owners of the South, and they are to push the institution of Slavery all over this country, in violation of all compromises, and regardless of all the feelings that exist upon that subject by more than three-fourths of the population of these States, it will then become a question whether Slavery is to exist everywhere throughout the Union, or whether Freedom shall rise in its majesty, wielded, as it will be, by more than three-fourths of our entire population, and drive Slavery from a foothold or an existence under our Government.

These are the issues that will come, if the policy of the 350,000 slave owners' power prevails and elects Mr. FILLMORE or Mr. BUCHANAN under the guidance, as they are now, of these same 350,000 slaveholders of the South.

A thousand reasons should appeal to the good sense of every American, both North and South, why FREMONT should be elected over BUCHANAN or FILLMORE, and as the time for the election approaches tens of thousands will be added to the FREMONT hosts. We shall then be able to elect a President who knows no sections, but who will be the President of the whole people—who will execute the duties of his high office with the same uprightness and regard to duty to the whole country that Mr. BANKS has evinced in the performance of his duty as Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was elected by Northern votes, against the warnings of the Southern members and their attempts to inflame the minds of their constituents with the idea that the supporters of Mr. BANKS were actuated by a desire to do injustice to the South, and that his election would lead to a dissolution of the Union; and their truckling sycophants of the Pierce administration at the North sounded the same alarm. The people can now see how little reliance can be placed upon those who deprecated the election of Mr. BANKS. How much reliance can be placed on those who selected him and who [illegible] he was elected. No Speaker has filled the chair with more ability, has been more dignified, and has given more satisfaction to the House and to the whole country than this Northern Speaker, elected by Northern votes.

The people of the South can see in this how little they have to fear from any injustice at the hands of the North, and the motive that the North has in resisting the power of the 350,000 slaveholders who are pushing the country to extremes in attempting to divide it into a sectional feeling and an uncompromising hostility to everything that does not accord with their own extreme views. It is from this sectional feeling that we are endeavoring to save the country by the election of Mr. FREMONT, and if we succeed, and he should be elected, the South will be satisfied that they have had no just cause of alarm, any more than they had in the election of Mr. BANKS.

If the mass of the Southern people understand their true interests, they will yet join in and swell the electoral vote of Mr. FREMONT, and thus put down all sectional strife, by admonishing the extremists in their own section of country that they cannot be sustained by the people in opening and renewing sectional disputes as they did by their repeal of the Missouri Compromise. I am, with great respect,

GEORGE LAW.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1856.

[illegible]

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

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In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. WILSON, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a resolution immediately, authorizing the President to direct the Kansas District-Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the Kansas treason cases. The River and Harbor bill was taken up and debated, after which several bills for River and Harbor improvements were passed. In the House, the bill providing for the appointment of a Commission to run a boundary line between Washington Territory and the British Possessions was passed. The Senate's bill making an appropriation for improving the Patapsco River was passed. Mr. PURVIANCE moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report in reference to the arrests for treason in Kansas, but the House refused to suspend. The House also refused to suspend the rules to receive the Pacific Railroad bill from the Select Committee. An ineffectual effort was made to consider the Homestead bill. The Senate bill authorizing any two Judges of the Court of Claims to act as a quorum was passed. The Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of purchasing the Hermitage, the former residence of Gen. JACKSON, for a branch military academy. The bill making appropriations for the Judicial, Executive, and Legislative expenses, was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and many of its items were acted upon. The evening session was spent in [illegible].

The investigation before the Coroner at Fall River, into the causes of the late explosion on the steamer *Empire State*, has been concluded, and last evening the Jury rendered their verdict. It declares that the accident "is to be regarded as one of those unforeseen casualties incident to steamboat travel, and for which no person or persons can be held accountable."

There were elections for State officers yesterday in Kentucky, Iowa, Texas, Missouri and Arkansas, but the Telegraph has failed to give us any particulars in regard to them.

The fresh and trenchant letter of GEORGE LAW on FILLMORE and SCROGGS, which we publish this morning, will prove a stimulant to timid and wavering conservatives of all parties.

The News from Europe.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool on the 24th of July, arrived at this port yesterday. The Cunard Steamship *Emeu*, from Havre on the 23d ult., also arrived yesterday at this port. By these arrivals we are put in possession of four days later news from Europe.

The intelligence relates chiefly to the late *coup d'état* in Spain. O'DONNELL, in the name of the Queen, has triumphed over the insurgents at Madrid; but the statements regarding the success of the outbreak in other parts of the country are very conflicting. The Cortes had removed into Arragon, and thence, it is alleged, under the command of Gen. INFANTE, their President, intend to make war on Queen ISABELLA and her Ministry, in the name of Liberty and the Constitution. It is asserted that the outbreak in Madrid was encouraged by the O'Donnell Party, and that a force of 18,000 troops had been previously collected in and around the city ready to crush the insurrection. Against this immense force the citizens had no chance of success, but they fought well, and left 300 of their number dead in the streets. At Barcelona, St. Sebastian and other places the insurrection is said to have been suppressed; but at Saragossa, where the friends of ESPARTERO have assembled, it was, according to latest accounts, unquelled. Nothing was positively known of the movements of ESPARTERO. According to one account, he was at the British Embassy in Madrid, and, according to another, he had been taken prisoner and carried away from the capital. The Emperor of France had ordered a French force to assemble, as a measure of precaution, on the Spanish frontier. NARVAEZ and other adherents of Ex-Queen CHRISTINA were also traveling to the frontier. [illegible] the latest telegraphic dispatches report [illegible] this morning's TIMES, a connected history of the causes that led to the outbreak, together with full details of subsequent events.

There is but little miscellaneous news to report. In the House of Commons, on the 22d ult., Mr. MILNER GIBSON asked Lord PALMERSTON whether the Government contemplated the early appointment of a Minister to the United States, and the answer was that no decision had yet been formed on the subject. From this we should infer that a British Minister will not be sent to Washington during the Administration of President PIERCE. Parliament was to adjourn on the 31st of July.

Another Old-Line Come-Outer.

Senator PEARCE, of Maryland, in imitation of Senator PRATT, has published a letter giving his reasons for preferring BUCHANAN to FILLMORE. Though, as he says, he has been so many years opposed to the Democratic Party, that he cannot, without reluctance, contemplate the necessity of supporting its nominee, yet he is compelled to do it, seeing that there is no other way by which the Republican nominee can be defeated, for he cannot see that Mr. FILLMORE has the remotest chance of carrying a single Free State, and there is but small probability of his carrying a Slave State. These are the opinions of two Maryland Senators, who are certainly entitled to consideration in this respect, and as the State they represent is the one the most confidently relied upon by the Northern supporters of Mr. FILLMORE, their going over to BUCHANAN is by no means flattering to the American candidate. But Senator PEARCE makes a very wry face at Mr. BUCHANAN. He says:

"I readily admit that I do not like the Ostend paper, and I do not approve certain resolutions adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, notwithstanding the unanimous opposition of the Virginia and Maryland delegates, and I believe of others; and if he should adopt the aggressive policy supposed to be prescribed by that paper and the resolutions, I should be as ready and as earnest in my opposition to him as any one."

That is, if he believed Mr. BUCHANAN meant what he said in the Ostend Manifesto, and was speaking the truth in heartily approving the Cincinnati Platform, he would not vote for him even for the sake of defeating FREMONT. This is a rather remarkable way of overcoming a difficulty. It is only on the supposition that Mr. BUCHANAN is a political trickster, and that he will violate his solemn pledges, that Senator PEARCE can consent to support him. And thinking thus of the Democratic candidate, this Old-line Whig Senator says:

"I think, therefore, it would be the part of wisdom and patriotism in the Whigs (by which I mean those who have affiliated with no other party) to throw their votes for Mr. BUCHANAN as the strongest of the candidates opposed to the northern sectional party. *This they may do without renouncing their old political faith, without stain of honor or suspicion of apostacy.*"

Revolution in Italy.

Not a shadow of doubt can any longer exist, that the state of Italy, in its various provinces, is in the highest degree revolutionary. If some external pressure, more powerful than the presence of a few divisions of French and Austrian soldiers, be not soon applied, the impending revolution in Sicily and Naples will burst forth into a blaze in Lombardy, Parma, and the Pontifical States, and it will require all the subtlety of Aulic councils, as well as the energy of LOUIS NAPOLEON and Lord PALMERSTON, to quell or direct it. Agitated as other countries of Europe have been, within the last few years, there is not one which contains so many heterogeneous elements of discord as Italy. Indeed, the principal reason why tranquillity has been preserved so long, is that no one faction has been sufficiently powerful both to overturn the existing Governments and be sure of rising to power above all rivals. In Naples, in spite of the mad folly of King FERDINAND, there are a large number of Royalists from principle. Naples is a Catholic country—in some respects more devoted to the doctrines and observances of the Church of Rome than any nation in the world. The ultra Catholics have, heretofore, struggled successfully against rebellion, and, notwithstanding all that is past, would probably, if a Republic or Murat dynasty were to displace the present Bourbon incumbent, sow discord "*for conscience sake*," and endeavor to create a counter-revolution. Imminent, therefore, as a change in Naples is, it will, unless under strong external protection, be the commencement of intermittent civil wars, like those which have, at different epochs, desolated Spain, France and England, under like circumstances.

"Young Italy" numbers its adherents by thousands, in the secret Red Republican clubs of the peninsula. They have their signs, their places of meeting, and even their press. They are well provided with arms, and are not destitute of money. They are desperate in audacity, and contemplate the scaffold as but one of the smallest dangers they are likely to encounter. Experience has regulated without diminishing their enthusiasm, has made them cautious, deliberate and patient, and their plans are more ably matured now than at any previous period. The *dicta* of MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN constitute their political Koran, and they are disciplined to that blind obedience, to sometimes unknown chiefs, which is so carefully cultivated among the successors of the *Carbonari*.

The revolutionary spirit is kept alive by different means in different parts of Italy. In Sicily it is aided by the consciousness of former independence and of gross national wrong, and there are patriots who will aid a revolt on that island, whom conscientious motives would have deterred from action if dwelling under the continental dominion of King FERDINAND. The Sicilian revolutionists, unlike those of Naples, have no sympathy with Muratism. They desire a restoration of the parliamentary government they once enjoyed, and are comparatively indifferent who is the nominal ruler, provided his power is restrained within as narrow limits as that of the Queen of England. The British Constitution is the Sicilian's model. It is otherwise in Naples. Divided there, as the enemies of royalty are among themselves, the main[illegible] of action is the same, viz.: impatience of [illegible] tyranny. In the Pontifical States, the withdrawal of the French troops would have been, at any moment within two years, the signal for immediate outbreaks. Kind-hearted as PIUS IX. is personally, the material welfare of the provinces under his rule is rapidly retrograding. Yearly increasing in debt, virtually bankrupted and devoid of all national energy, every high road overrun with banditti, filled, in every department, with corrupt officials, accessible to the smallest bribes, humiliated and degraded in the eyes of the civilized world, the Papal States need administrative reform nearly as much as the City of New-York or the United States Senate. The smaller Italian Principalities are hot-beds of conspiracies, which await, with impatience, the hour appointed from Republican head-quarters for a general outburst of rebellion. Lombardy is ever ready to rise when sure of the coöperation of the rest of Italy. Even Piedmont is distracted by quarrels between Liberals and Republicans, which menace the peace of that embryo constitutional Kingdom. Signs of impending convulsions have been given in Tuscany, where the personal popularity of the Grand Duke will not be sufficient to save his crown, when the signal for Italy's emancipation shall have been given.

The popular movement has begun, as was to have been anticipated, at Naples. The Government of that Kingdom seems so resolved upon its own death, that, if it cannot be destroyed by others, it will perish by suicide. The enormities of the police, its torturings and scourgings, which the remonstrances of England, France and Austria, for a while, put a stop to, have been recently renewed, under auspices so brutal, that the press of all Europe cries out against them. Odious, absolute laws have been revived for purposes of oppression; suspicion is sufficient motive for punishment; not only words, but gestures, or abstinence from applause of Royal mandates, are treated as crimes, and visited accordingly. The already overteeming State dungeons of Naples are daily reinforced by fresh additions, and no one, however cautious, can be sure of his liberty for an hour. No nation ever continued long in such a condition; and to such a point has the evil progressed, that the commencement of a serious revolution may be looked for at any hour. Where it will end, is more difficult to foretell than how it will begin; but no sympathy will be felt by Christendom for the sufferings of tyrants whose chastisement will be the undoubted consequence of the popular outbreak which must soon commence.

Site for the New-York Post-Office.

Every day increases the importance of the question, where the Post-Office of this busy metropolis shall be located. New schemes are weekly broached, involving the outlay of unnecessarily large sums of money, in distant corners of the City, with the sole end of enriching a few hungry speculators at the expense of the public, while it is perfectly evident to the common sense of every one what site for a Post-Office should really be selected. Madison-square, Fourth-avenue, St. John's-square, and other places, have all had their partisans, who are willing to pay largely for the privilege of enhancing the value of neighboring property. In fact, there is too much reason to fear that the more ineligible a site is, the more likely that irresistible inducements will be held out for its selection. It certainly devolves upon the President, and upon the Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster-General, to make no rash recommendation of a spot for building a Post-Office, to the present Congress. The time has gone by when the mere *ipse dixit* of a Democratic Cabinet can set aside the commercial interests of three-quarters of a million of people; and we venture to assert that if *any place whatsoever*, in the upper part of the City is recommended as suitable for such a building, a cry of indignation will arise that no Executive or Congress will dare to act in opposition to.

We remarked, a short time since, that it was known to every one that the President, Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Interior formed a Commission to select sites for Court-Houses, Post-Offices, &c., in New-York and other cities. The Washington *Union*, in a characteristically courteous paragraph, replied that no one was so "stupid" as not to know the contrary. The facts are as follows: On the 2d of August, 1854, Congress passed an act to provide accommodation for the United States Courts and Post-Offices at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, the second section of which is as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the President be authorized to cause to be procured, by purchase or otherwise, suitable sites for buildings to be used as Court Houses and Post-Offices in the Cities of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia; and that he prepare and submit to Congress, at as early a day as practicable, plans and estimates for the same, together with any contract or contracts he may make for any such site or sites, which contract or contracts shall be conditional and made subject to the approval of Congress."

The President put the matter into the hands of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Postmaster-General, with the duty of reporting such action as they might take to him. On the 19th December, 1854, they submitted a document to the President, in which they enumerated fifteen different proposals that had been made, up to that time, of *sites* for a Post-Office and Court House in New-York City alone. They also stated that they had both visited New-York, "and viewed each of the proposed locations, with reference to the convenience of the public as well as the interest of the Government." They truly added that the present Post-Office of the City was "wholly unfitted for the purpose." None of the fifteen sites were definitely chosen, and the subject has remained in the same undecided state from that time until now. The Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster-General are still *commissioned* by the President, who is himself *commissioned* by Congress, to "procure suitable sites" for the erection of the buildings which are requisite for Federal purposes.

We learn that Postmaster FOWLER has been, of late, sub-commissioned by the Departments at Washington to represent the interests of the Government in selecting the site for a Post-Office in this City, and that he is now at Washington, with special reference to this business. No one should be better aware than himself what the exigencies of the case are, and we trust that his representations will be sufficient to prevent the President from making any move which subsequent experience might prove to have been ill-judged, and in antagonism to the demands of our commercial and banking population. If the question could be decided by *a vote*, we have little doubt that the lower end of the Park would be the place chosen by the vast majority of our citizens for a Post-Office. With the United States Court upon Chambers-street, back of the City Hall, all interests would thus be satisfied, and no possibility of discontent could prevail in the minds of any who have no end at heart beyond the advancement of the welfare of the Metropolis.

Country Pleasures.

In every country one of the chiefest reasons of the natural envy felt by the lower towards the higher classes—or, more strictly, the poorer towards the wealthier—is the opportunities which the latter possess for recreation. In the Summer time, when, as in our own country, the heat renders the town intolerable, and the country is robed in additional beauty by the mental contrast, this anxiety to breathe a purer atmosphere is redoubled, and they look with a longing eye on the rich merchant, who can afford to shut up his town palace, and travel with his stately wife and dancing daughters into the country. The poor mechanic, who cannot indulge in such enjoyment, and whose greatest recreation is the Sunday spent in the semi-rural paths of Hoboken, conjures up a delicious Arcadian picture, as he beholds the wealthy merchant roll by in the early morning, in a trunk-laden carriage, on his way to the country. He pictures a delightful villa on the banks of some lovely and secluded lake in the interior of the State. He beholds Mr. Crœsus for the moment flinging off the cares of business, and assuming instead the healthier pastoral responsibilities of a farm. Live stock supplants railroad stock; flour is connected only in his mind with the quality of the home-made loaf; and he beholds with as much anxiety the increase in his pigs as when, in town, he watched the rise in pork.

Our "cribbed, confined" mechanic turns to the merchant's wife, a monstrous fine lady when in town, and now beholds her casting by her rich brocades, her muslin rotundities, her feathers, her diamonds and her bouquets, and arraying her comely form in some russet-hued gown, that adds another healthy glow to the cheeks that already have caught a country bloom from the rising sun and the dewy fields.

And the Mademoiselles, too. Now is the time for them to compensate for the racketty nights, the fevered ball-rooms, the interminable "Germans," the indigestible suppers, of which their life was made up during the season. Away with tight lacing, tight boots, bird-cage petticoats, and polka redowa. They rise at six now—they who never stirred from their beds of down until the gilt clock on the mantelpiece had chimed twelve. A long walk before breakfast through the fields, glowing with the scattered jewels of the dew a thousand times brighter than the gems of the ball-room, gives them health, appetite and color—a hue that Madame Larami could not purchase in Paris for exportation at any price. They vary their amusements each day; they walk, they ride on horseback, they read, they botanize, they even fish or shoot, for the age no longer looks on rod and gun as unfeminine—and at a regular hour they seek their couches, oppressed with that wholesome languor which promises an unbroken rest, and in the morning an elastic activity. What delightful serenity reigns over the whole family! None of those bickerings which, in the City, are so common between wife and husband, with the milliner's bill for a theme. None of those petty rivalries between the sisters about ball-room conquests; and if an Edwin does appear to match the Angelina, and there are love passages, how delightfully rural is the whole affair, with the long strolls in the twilight, and the happy silences that occur on the moonlit lake! This is the picture that our poor mechanic draws when he sees Mr. Maximum and family "going into the country."

Alas! what a pure imagination has our mechanic! How untrue to the reality is his Arcadian dream of Mr. Maximum's country life!

That gentleman dare not bury his wife in any of those dismal solitudes imagined by our dreamer. No, Sir, he is off to Carbonoga, that famous watering-place where one is sure "to meet everybody." He puts up at the Carbonic Hotel, where there are four hundred other guests stopping, and where there are bowling-alleys, billiard tables, private faro banks, pistol galleries and ball rooms. The first thing that Mrs. Maximum does is to dress for dinner, the moment that she arrives. In this example she is followed by Angelina, and Angelina's sister. Bless us, where is the russet gown? Can that wonderful embroidered muslin robe, so very, very low in the neck and short in the sleeves, be intended for the country? After dinner the Maximums dress again for the evening, and then again for the "Hop." They get up in the afternoon. They carefully seclude themselves from the glare of day, as nothing would be more frightful than to be sunburnt. Their only exercise is the walk on the piazza, for their feet never touch grass all the time they are at Carbonoga—where, indeed, there is but little to touch—and the heated, unwholesome gymnastics of the waltz in the ball room at night. In nothing material does "the season" of Carbonoga differ from "the season" in the city. It is more limited, more petty, more undisguisedly dissipated, and that is all. The dinners are city dinners. The dresses are Broadway dresses. The men are the pale-faced, thin-legged, feeble-bearded, muscle-less set known as Young New-York. Why, if those wretched creatures were put really into the country, and guns placed in their hands, and told that they should provide their own dinners, they would starve—every soul of them. Their nearest approach to the pursuit of health is a trip in a yacht, where they do nothing but get boozy on champagne and brandy, and lose money to each other at cards, which they never pay.

All this, and a great deal more, is what our fashionable people call going into the country. Dress, dissipation, gambling, dancing and occasionally flirtations that go too far; that is the country at Carbonoga. We don't think that the mechanic will envy the Maximums much when he sees them return with pale faces and shattered constitutions instead of the ruddy health he expected. His Sunday in the equivocal country of Hoboken is more beneficial to him than would be an entire month at Carbonoga.

The Central Park Commissioners.

Mr. TAYLOR, the Street Commissioner, sent a letter to the Common Council, last evening, recommending the dissolution of the Central Park Commission, of which he is a member, as the want of funds must necessarily render its existence a nullity. This might have been considered a very fair reason for not creating the Board of Commissioners; but since the Board has been created there can be no harm in letting it remain as it is until the Legislature shall appoint a new Commission and authorize the necessary funds to be raised to improve the Park, or rather to create it. The Board now consists of two members, the Mayor and the Street Commissioner, and abolishing it would be simply giving the entire jurisdiction of the Park into the hands of the Street Commissioner. The Mayor, it seems, does not join in the recommendation for the abolition of the Commission, and the public will think it the safer plan to have the jurisdiction of the Park shared between two instead of its being monopolized by one manager. Mayor WOOD and Street-Commissioner TAYLOR may be trusted by the public, who have a vast interest at stake in the matter, to watch each other.

More Money for Street-Cleaning.

Mr. Commissioner EMLING sent a communication to the Board of Councilmen last night, giving the interesting information that nearly all the money appropriated for street-cleaning in 1856 had been expended, and that one hundred thousand dollars more were required for the remainder of the year. The sum of $279,689 74 has [illegible] by the Commissioner, and [illegible] the appropriation [illegible] cooly asks the C[illegible] that the past Winter was a very severe one for the streets; but, if they remember anything at all about it, it must be that next to nothing was done by the Commissioner towards freeing them from the snow and ice with which the streets were encumbered; he also ingeniously remarks that:

"In consequence of the near proximity of yellow fever, and other contagious diseases, the Department has used every exertion to keep the City as clean as possible. How far he has succeeded he leaves the Council and the public to judge."

The public will "judge" that the streets have been and still are scandalously and dangerously filthy, and that the purlieus of the public markets are so abominably polluted that they are proper subjects for the care of the Board of Health. However, we see no alternative but to grant the money required, though the Common Council should take some measures to see that the money appropriated for the purpose shall be properly expended.

Death of Hon. Edward Curtis.

Hon. EDWARD CURTIS, who has occupied a prominent position as a lawyer and a politician in this City, died after a lingering illness on Saturday. He was a native of Vermont; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, about the year 1823, in the same class with Governor SEWARD. He commenced the practice of the law in this City in partnership with his brother, GEORGE CURTIS, in 1824. He and his brother afterwards formed a partnership with the late Judge DANIEL B. TALLMADGE. Mr. CURTIS made his début as a politician by entering the Common Council from the Third Ward, in 1834. After a long and animated contest he was elected President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, over JAMES R. WHITING, the Democratic candidate. The Board then contained sixteen members, and each party had eight members. He was elected to Congress in 1836, and again in 1838, and was made Chairman of the Committee of Commerce. He was afterwards appointed by General HARRISON Collector of this port, which position he occupied for nearly four years, when he was removed by President TYLER, to make room for Governor VAN NESS. He leaves a wife, but no children.

Death of an Editor.

LUTHER A. PRATT, Esq., Editor of the Jersey City *Daily Sentinel*, died last night at a quarter past eleven o'clock, in the 42d year of his age.

Doctress LYDIA SAYER, one of the "strong-minded," who lectured on the "Wrongs of Women," in this City last Winter, was last week married at Warwick, Orange County, to Mr. J. W. HASBROUCK, editor of the *Whig Press*, at Middletown. The ceremony was performed by the parties themselves, without the assistance of a minister, at the house of the bride's father, and in presence of a gay company. So they go: LUCY STONE, ANTOINETTE BROWN, LYDIA SAYER, and all the rest of them. Only one or two left.

Letter from Mr. Dayton.

Among the gentlemen invited to attend the Dayton (Ohio) Convention, who were unable to comply, was the Republican candidate for Vice-President. His reply to the Committee of Invitation was as follows:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 16th inst., inviting me to address a general mass meeting of the Republican young men of Ohio, to be held at Dayton, on Wednesday, the 30th of this month, has been duly forwarded to me at this place.

There are many reasons which, under other circumstances, would induce a prompt acceptance of your invitation. Outside of New-Jersey there is, I think, no State in the Union which, in proportion to population, contains so much of Jersey blood and Jersey feeling as the State of Ohio. Emigrants from our soil were among your earliest settlers, and they and their descendants have contributed much, I doubt not, to the growth and prosperity of your noble State. Among your people, aside from all questions of a public nature, I should feel myself surrounded with friends—that I had, in truth, but reached a second home.

Agreeable, however, as such a visit would unquestionably be to me personally, my existing engagements and (permit me to add) the proprieties of my present position, seem to require that I avoid, as far as possible, all personal participation in the political gatherings of the coming campaign. These must be my apology for absence from your intended demonstration.

Appreciating highly the kindness of your invitation, and deeply impressed with the importance of the principles you advocate,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WM. L. DAYTON.

Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A correspondent of a New-York paper calls public attention to the fact that the American Association for the Advancement of Science holds its Tenth Annual Meeting in Albany, beginning on the 20th inst.; and states that the Dudley Observatory, which is announced to be dedicated at the time of the meeting, is not yet equipped with astronomical apparatus; and that the State Geological Hall, also to be dedicated, is not entirely completed, and the vast collections in Natural History, belonging to the State, have not yet been deposited in their place in the building.

It will relieve the correspondent to know that his communication has been referred to one distinguished foreigner, (Dr. PETERS, of Denmark,) who is already here, and who may be found taking observations at the Dudley Observatory, from 9 to 11 or 12 o'clock every night. To the question as to whether the correspond[illegible] founded, Dr. PETERS, [illegible] No such state of [illegible] is only a few months [illegible] tion of the Meteorological Observatory at Mount Vesuvius, Sicily, built by Government, and inaugurated with much pomp and ceremony, in which Royalty itself participated. So far from being fully equipped with apparatus at that time, there was no apparatus whatever. Even the doors, and other wood-work of the building, was not completed."

In the case of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, the building itself—a chaste and elegant edifice, crowning a commanding eminence—will be entirely completed, and has been so for nearly two years; some of the apparatus will be in its place; and as to the great Heliometer, there is not an astronomer of eminence in the world, who is not apprised of the fact that it will not be completed for use for some two years to come. There is no astronomer who has not expressed himself deeply affected at the munificence of Mrs. DUDLEY, its Foundress; at the certainty there is that it will combine, in one sumptuous repository, the latest and most brilliant achievements of astronomical mechanism; whose expectations are not attentively fixed upon the Dudley Observatory, as a hope and glory of the science; and who would hesitate to declare that the mere inception of so sublime an enterprise—say, the laying of a corner-stone—would be abundantly worthy of all the demonstrations which are now proposed.

A Collection, a Museum and a Library, are now completed. An Observatory is not to be confounded with a Crystal Palace. The latter should receive its finishing stroke by May, for it is probably to be taken down in September. But these literary and scientific creations are not for a day, but for all time; they are to grow with the growth of Science, and keep pace with the march of intellect. [illegible]

[illegible] at ROGERS' [illegible] the most rich and splendid assortment of FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS in the world is to be seen; imported directly and sold at importer's prices. [illegible] Toilet articles, Dressing and Traveling Cases, Bronzes, Parian and Glass Ware, with every variety of articles suitable as gifts and presents for all ages, one at H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

LYON'S KATHAIRON IS, BEYOND ALL QUESTION, the finest preparation for the hair ever made. It invigorates and preserves the hair, removing all dandruff, and imparting to it a rich, glossy appearance. Its delightful perfume and perfect cleanness commend it particularly to ladies. Sold by all respectable dealers, for 25 cents per bottle.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices. New-York Agency at Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S, No. 376 Broadway. CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

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THE AMBROTYPE will not change in years. SEA VOYAGES, so destructive to the daguerreotype, do not affect the AMBROTYPE in any degree. INTRODUCED BY BRADY, and made in perfection only at his Galleries, Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or opera music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte wareroom of the manufacturers. [illegible] GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MR. I. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. The great facilities of the house for procuring all the latest styles of Foreign fabrics, give him a wider field than heretofore, for the production of fashionable and stylish garments. He will give particular attention to getting up United States Army and Navy Uniforms. He will be happy to see his old friends and customers at the Custom Department of D. DEVLIN & CO., Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY WILL TAKE NOTICE that the AMBROTYPE is completed IN FIVE MINUTES, that its durability and perfection are guaranteed, and that the place to obtain them is at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—IN EIGHT possible ways these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the matter call and examine. The machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

M. B. BRADY'S GALLERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS and AMBROTYPES are the largest and most complete in New-York City. Every style of Picture is produced in rare perfection and at reduced cost. The Photograph has been recently improved and cheapened. It is now within reach of every one.

PERSONS WHO WISH COPIES FROM OLD Daguerreotypes can obtain them by means of the Photograph quickly, cheaply and perfectly. They may be sent by express to M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, New-York, with instructions in regard to the complexion, eyes, hair, &c., with certainty of a successful result.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from [illegible]; melodeons from [illegible].

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. CO., No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, [illegible], 1856. NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to [illegible] Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS ARE PRODUCED With a rapidity, cheapness and perfection not generally understood. Every Picture made at BRADY'S Gallery is warranted perfect. You can obtain, too, life-size Portraits in Oil or Pastil in a single day.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIO.—PORTRAITS, FULL life size, of FREMONT, BUCHANAN and FILLMORE are among the attractions at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

ANY ONE PURCHASING AN UNSATISFACTORY Ambrotype at BRADY'S Gallery can have it renewed without expense. Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway.

The Value of Five Dollars.

From the Merchants' Magazine.

A WAG, named PORTER, says he once had a clerical friend, between whom and himself there existed great intimacy. Every Saturday night, as PORTER was sitting balancing his cash, a note would come requesting "the loan of a five dollar bill." The money was always returned punctually on the Monday morning. But what puzzled the lender was, the Parson always returned the very identical note he borrowed. Since he had discovered this fact, he made private marks on the note; still the same was handed back on Monday morning. One Saturday evening, PORTER sent a five dollar gold piece instead of a note, and marked it. Still the very same coin was returned on the Monday. PORTER got nervous and bilious about it; he could not sleep at night for thinking about it; he would awake his wife in the middle of the night and ask her what she thought of such an occurrence. He was fast boiling over with curiosity, when a note came from the Rev. ——— one Christmas eve, asking for the loan of ten dollars. A brilliant thought struck our friend. He put on his great coat, resolving to call and demand an explanation of the mystery. When he was shown into his friend's study he found him plunged into the profoundest melancholy.

"Well, ———," said our friend, "if you will answer me one question, I will let you have the ten dollars. How does it happen that you always repay me the money you borrow on the Saturday night in the very same coin or note on Monday?"

The parson raised his head, and, after a violent struggle, as though he were about to unveil the hoarded mystery of his soul, said, in faltering tones:

"PORTER, you are a gentleman, a scholar, a Christian, and a New-Yorker; I know I can rely on your inviolable secrecy. Listen to the secret of my eloquence. You know that I am poor, and when I have bought my Sunday dinner, I have seldom a red cent in my pocket. Now, I maintain that no man can preach the gospel truly and faithfully, and blow up his congregation properly, unless he has something in his pocket to inspire him with confidence. I have, therefore, borrowed five dollars of you every Saturday, that I might feel it occasionally as I preached on Sunday. You know how independently I preach—how I make the rich shake in their shoes. Well, it is all owing to my knowing that I have a five-dollar bill in my pocket. Of course, never having to use it for any other purpose, it is not changed, but invariably returned to you the next morning. Now, as Mr. GEORGE LAW is coming to hear me preach to-morrow, I thought I would try the effect of a ten-dollar-bill sermon on him."

The Election of Preston S. Brooks.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, July 30.

The extra Congressional election for the Fourth District is over, and PRESTON S. BROOKS is of course unanimously returned to the seat he lately occupied in the Federal House of Representatives. We are unable to say what has been the strength of his vote among the people at large. At this place the turn-out was very full, considering the election came off in such hot weather and at so quiet a time. But whatever may be the strength of his vote, it is perfectly certain that his whole constituency sympathise with and applaud his spirited course of conduct. They not only believe that the castigation of CHARLES SUMNER was entirely justifiable, but they take pride in pointing to their own gallant representative as the man who inflicted it. It is not a mere cold indorsement on their part, but an active, warm, demonstrative approval. We have ourselves heard hundreds of his constituents speak of the whole affair with the quivering lip and flashing eye of a most cordial sympathy. No one have we seen, who ever seemed to think it wrong. For Edgefield especially, we speak with emphasis. She says to her member—"Well done, good and faithful servant;" if necessary she would add—"Hit 'em again." And she wishes it to go out to our enemies at the North, in a manner palpable and unmistakable, that her noble son is more cherished than ever for the righteous blows he has so resolutely laid on in defence of South Carolina's fame and Senator BUTLER's honor. She approves; she applauds; and now she exults in returning her representative immediately and unanimously to the Congress in which he has stood forth before the country as a true gentleman and a high-souled patriot.

Condition of Mr. Sumner.

The Dedham (Mass.) *Gazette* has the following relative to Mr. SUMNER:

"On Wednesday, we had the pleasure of meeting an old friend, who had been for several years an intimate personal friend of Mr. SUMNER, with whom he passed two days during last week at Cape May. He states that Mr. SUMNER, though better in some respects, is still suffering from extreme weakness, precluding at present either physical or mental exertion. In the opinion of his consulting physician, his constitution, though of great natural vigor, is of the class which recover slowly from the effect of severe sickness or physical injury. In the judgment of our friend, there was little or no reason for apprehending any serious or permanent injury to Mr. SUMNER, in case he was removed from all cause of excitement, but his recovery must be the work of time.

Mr. SUMNER, while at Cape May, was in the family of Mr. FURNESS, of Philadelphia, from whom he received every possible attention. He has since left for the Alleghanies, for the benefit of the mountain air. In the opinion of his physician, his escape with his life was almost a miracle. He himself remarked, with great emphasis, that under God he owed his life to Dr. PERRY and a good constitution.

In spite of physical debility, Mr. SUMNER takes the deepest interest in the affairs of Kansas and the country, and is most eager to take his seat in the Senate ere the adjournment of Congress, but his friends owe it to the country that this honorable desire should not be gratified, as the consequent excitement upon that step might cost his life.

A FAST HORSE.—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* tells of a horse that recently died in Oregon, Ill. He was very ugly, and would not be harnessed except with saddle, and could make extraordinary time. He could pass over 112 miles in 12 hours. His usual time from Oregon to Rockford, 25 miles, was two hours. The doctor who owned him, and who alone could ride him, has been heard to say that during six years past he has ridden him upwards of twenty thousand miles, and that during all this time he was never known to trip or stumble so as to arrest the rider's attention. He was savage, because he was formerly a wild horse on the plains of Arkansas.

A CURIOUS FACT.—The blubber on a fat whale is sometimes, in its thickest parts, from 15 to 20 inches thick, though seldom more than a foot; it is of a coarse texture, and much harder than pork. So very full of oil is it, that a cask, closely packed with the clear raw fat of the whale, will not contain the oil boiled from it, and the scraps are left besides; this has been frequently proved by experiment.

PERSONAL.

HOOKER, HOOKER, HOOKER.—A passenger of the above name who sailed from Plymouth to Adelaide in the *William Hyde*, in the year 1849 and who is now in New York, is requested to communicate with a friend. Address C. D., room No. 41 Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—The celebrated Swiss Autographer, EUGENIA VOLLANTE, will, upon receipt of 50 cents or its equivalent, send a perfect delineation of any person's character, from specimens of handwriting, their past, present and future destiny—describe the one they will marry, success in law suits, journeys, &c. Address, with return postage, New-York Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMERS' CLUB.—Will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at noon. Subjects: *Butter for the City, Bread for the City, and Steam Plows.* Fresh meat preserved in Africa by MON. MARLE will be tried. Strangers are specially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will commence its annual session in the [illegible] O. F. Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec'y.

HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB.—The third dinner will take place at the "Woodlawn" on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, by order of R. C. MONTGOMERY, President.

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—Up town; long established, doing a large business [illegible]. For sale cheap. Apply to S. LYON, [illegible] Fulton-st., between 8 and 10 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

WEEKLY PAPER FOR SALE.—A well-[illegible] is offered for sale at a bargain [illegible]. All communications [illegible] Address ORIGINAL, Times office, for further particulars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wholesale Grocer's and Liquor Dealer's Essences—CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure vegetable Cognac oil, white, green and yellow, at reduced rates; flavorings and essences; Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Holland and English gin; whisky; cider, peach, cherry and raspberry brandies; vanilla, pear, strawberry, pineapple, banana, rose, lemon and orange flower extracts; French coloring for brandy and port wine; native Catawba wine; oils juniper, caraway, lemon, orange, [illegible] pimento, [illegible] and [illegible]. Chemicals for daguerreotypes and ambrotypes, metals, patent medicines; [illegible], insect-powder, asbestos, Vienna lime, &c. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

CARD.

George Negus—Merchant Tailor and Clothier, formerly of No. 64 Chatham-st., takes this opportunity of informing his friends and patrons that he is now connected with the store No. 402 Bowery, opposite the Cooper Institute, where, with a large and well-selected stock of the best goods, he particularly invites attention and hopes to meet a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon him in his former establishment. A call is respectfully solicited. GEORGE NEGUS, No. 402 Bowery.

Colonel Fremont's Great Wealth.—Colonel FREMONT, the son of a poor washerwoman, has arisen to great distinction in fifteen brief years, and is now or soon will be the possessor of land and treasure to the amount of fifteen million of dollars. However, one box of *RUSSIA SALVE* is worth, in affliction, a mountain of gold. One 25-cent box will cure chilblains, frosted limbs, piles, sores, burns, scalds, &c., in a short time. Manufactured by REDDING & CO., Boston. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1 per box.

Rushton's Vulpan's Diarrhea Remedy, or Cholera Preventive.—This is one of the most efficacious remedies ever introduced to the public, and during the Cholera of 1849, it met with unprecedented success, and in the many thousand cases where it was used it rarely failed to check a diarrhoea with the first dose. The genuine article has FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Rushton's Pure Soda Water.—What is more wholesome than a glass of Soda Water and rich Cream Syrup or Sweet Hock and Soda, which is one of the most cooling drinks a person can take in warm weather? Only to be had at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st., No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Blackberries, Green Corn, Peas, or any other Fruit or Vegetable—May be *preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of* SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables *accompany the Cans. Price for quarts, $2 50 per dozen;* half-gallons, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered, free of expense, in any part of the City or Brooklyn. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Our Native Forests—Furnish us with Nature's own remedy for all lung complaints. Dr. WISTAR, in his balsam, combines the essential qualities of the CHERRY BARK with Tar Water. It has cured many cases of seated consumption.

Fancy Cutlery.—The subscribers' assortment embraces every style of pen, pocket and sporting knife, with a variety of choice razors. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and No. 387 Broadway.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for California, &c., per U. S. steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of August, at 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Shell Dress Combs.—All the newest styles of French manufacture, the latest importations. *Shell combs made and repaired, at A. & J. SAUNDERS'*, No. 387 Broadway.

Portable Dressing Cases.—In all that the name imports, compact and complete, containing articles of the very best quality, of elegant finish, at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, and No. 387 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy young men, in city or country. One is a very useful man in many respects; has been five years in one place; understands the care of horses and driving; will assist in plain gardening. The other is willing to make himself generally useful in a saloon, store or steamboat. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress; is a first-class seamstress, embroideress, &c., &c.; will assist in washing and ironing. Any lady wishing a capable and faithful servant will find her such, and one who will try to please. Can be seen in the basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent, willing and obliging young women, in City or country. One is a first rate cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and pastry; the other a neat chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; would assist in washing and ironing. They are highly recommended. Apply No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as plain cook, or will work in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 230 Mulberry-st., three doors from Spring, up stairs, front room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory City reference. Address X. L. O., Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man on a farm, as carpenter, blacksmith or painter. Can make himself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 Roosevelt-st.

TO INVENTORS AND MERCHANTS—*HAVING BUSINESS IN EUROPE.*—An American gentleman, a resident for two years in London and Paris, being about to return, would take charge of any business intrusted to his charge by parties in America. Having been engaged in the Patent business to some extent, would be pleased to arrange with parties desirous of introducing American inventions, either in England, France, Belgium, or Austria. A letter stating the nature of the business, addressed to L. R. P., Box 3,415 Post-Office, New-York, will be promptly attended to.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—A young man who has been engaged for the last six years in the Grocery business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining a situation as junior clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment in New-York. The advertiser can furnish first class testimonials as to character, ability and integrity. Any merchant having a vacancy will have the goodness to address N. M. B., care Box No. 210 Post-Office Brantford, C. W., where it will receive prompt attention.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Two female teachers, one of higher English branches, the other of vocal and instrumental music, will be wanted by the 1st of September in the Young Ladies' Institute, Goshen, N. Y. The two teachers will be required to combine with above a knowledge of French, drawing and painting. Good references in regard to character, qualification, &c., indispensable. Address D. L. TOWLE, Principal, Goshen, N. Y., stating where an interview may be had.

TEACHERS IN WANT OF SITUATIONS—Should forward their address to the American School Institute, No. 3 Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Principals can secure the services of competent teachers on application to the Institute, or by letter, addressed to E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady recently graduated from a celebrated New-England Seminary would like a situation as governess, or companion in a family about going to Europe. She is capable of teaching the higher English branches, Music, French, Latin, and the rudiments of German. Best of references given. Address Miss FLORENCE, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York City.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY—Who has resided for many years as teacher in England and Paris, wishes an engagement in some family about traveling in Europe. She speaks English and French, and understands Italian. Can give the best of references. Address M. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

HOME FOR A LAD WANTED.—Private family preferred, in Brooklyn or in the City; the advertiser keeps a boys' boarding school near the City, would board and educate a lad in exchange; terms being equal. Address TEACHER, this Office, or No. 19 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

GILDERS WANTED.—Two or three journeymen; one as foreman; must be a good workman, and come well recommended. Good wages and constant employment. Inquire at Nos. 388, 390 and 392 Greenwich-st. HORACE V. SIGLER.

MAN WANTED.—In a Bonded Warehouse to act as porter and take charge of the laboring department of the store. He must thoroughly understand the handling and stowing of goods, and be able to bring the highest testimonials as to honesty and capacity. To such a man good wages will be given. Apply at No. 55 Greenwich-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a family grocery, who understands the business, writes a good hand, and can bring good references. To the right kind of a person, a good chance will be given. Apply to I. B. WARD, No. 189 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

AN ENGLISH YOUNG MAN—Who is a good penman, and willing to make himself generally useful, wishes to obtain a situation as secretary or traveling companion to a gentleman; has no objection to go as an attendant to an invalid. Address L. B., *Daily Times* office.

COACHMAN AND DAIRYMAID WANTED immediately—A man and wife, without incumbrance, would be preferred; single persons not objected to. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st. Also wanted, an English Groom.

COOK WANTED.—By a small private family in the country, a short distance from the City. She must be a Protestant, a good cook and a thorough washer and ironer; have a good City reference. Apply at No. 67 Beekman-st.

WANTED.

WANTED—At No. 199 Broadway, two conductors, two book-keepers, two clerks, three porters, two bar-keepers, four waiters, two brakemen, two coachmen, two firemen, men on steamers and railroads, two drivers, four boys for trades and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED—THIS DAY—Cook, Waiter-girl, Nurse, Laundress and House-maid. Employer to be seen at No 149 Grand-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock. Also wanted, an English Groom.

TO LAWYERS—A young man admitted to practice, would like a situation as clerk in a lawyer's office, at a moderate salary. Can give good City references. Address ATTORNEY, Times office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—With some general experience of business, smart, intelligent, and a good penman. Address ALPHA, *Daily Times* office.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—Of strictly moral habits. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating terms and reference, Box No. 1,316 General Post-Office.

SIX SOFT-HAT TRIMMERS WANTED—Constant employment and good wages will be insured by applying corner Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—From 12 to 14 years of age, who has some knowledge of the retail dry goods business. Apply to J. P. BROUNER & CO., No. 467 8th-av.

BOY WANTED—In a counting-room; one who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Apply at No. 13 Barclay-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted agents to sell *Brother Jonathan's Champion Furniture Polish.* None genuine without the inventor's name on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. Call at the principal depôt No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen and their wives, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in a small genteel family, by applying at No. 64 State-st., Brooklyn. Location pleasant and near Wall-st. and South ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, by applying at No. 145 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, or addressing Box No. 3,981 Post-Office, New-York. Terms most moderate.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 62 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—One large airy room is now vacant, suitable for a small family, with good board, in a farm house situated near Glen Cove Village, L. I. Inquire by mail, or apply to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD WANTED—In a respectable private family, by a young lady. Address, stating terms, E. J. W., *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Greenwood Lake Hotel, (Wawayanda House,) near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., combining beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating and drives, with the best country fare, good airy rooms, reasonable terms, and the most salubrious atmosphere. For further particulars, refer to Mr. S. CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.

TO THOSE WHO ARE TIRED OF BOARDING.—Furnished rooms to let. MRS. PITTS, No. 221 Chrystie-st., near 2d-av., would inform her numerous applicants for rooms, that she has also taken the house No. 229, and having introduced the modern improvements, and newly furnished it, is prepared to let to families and single gentlemen furnished rooms on the most reasonable terms.

Small families, wishing to keep their own table, will have the privilege of doing so. Nos. 221 and 229 Chrystie-st., near 2d-av.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR BANNERS, FLAGS AND TRANSPARENCIES. BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND, TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING. HOJER & GRAHAM, Sign and Banner Painters, Nos. 95 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL UNION.—The fourth regular meeting of this organization will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in the lecture room of Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Hon. LUMAN SHERWOOD, Hon. A. B. MILLER of Indiana, *CHAS. A. DANA, Esq., and others, will address the meeting.* B. F. MANIERRE, President. D. H. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

THE YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND *DAYTON CLUB OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD*—Will meet at Union Hall, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock. A number of speakers have been invited to attend.

BROOKLYN SIXTH WARD FREMONT CLUB—Will meet at their room, corner of Court and Sackett-sts., as usual, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, August 5. A number of distinguished speakers and good singers will be present.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MILLER, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. P. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 [illegible]
Claverack		*Cheshire*	2 [illegible]
Mellenville		South Adams	2 75
Ghent		North Adams	2 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	2 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 55
Canaan	1 80	Washington	2 65
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	2 80
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	3 05
State Line	1 95	Huntington	3 [illegible]
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 [illegible]
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 [illegible]
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Saturday, Aug. 2.. 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2.. 8 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3... 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2.. 7½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3... 6 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 3... 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 4.. 4 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 4.. 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 5.. 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 5.. 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 6 11¼ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6 7 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Saturday, Aug. 2...3 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2... 9 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 2...3¾ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2...4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3.....6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 3.....4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 4....9 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 4.....5 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 5....7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 5....11 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 6.7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6.11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 7..7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 7..11¾ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 8.....8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 8.....12 M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. J. DOGGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Bates Hollow and Miller's-place.

JULY, 1856—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light-drafted steamer LAURA, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson, steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West.—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, making the principal landings. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 203 West-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NYACK—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington and Tarrytown. The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. FROST, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning to New-York EVERY MORNING. For further particulars, inquire of J. LEWIS, No. 203 West-st. (rear office)

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. [illegible] of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; [illegible] 52 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE. AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY—11½ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes. Mansion house, 2 stories high, with wings attached; 12 fine rooms, barn, ice-house, and other out buildings, all in good order; a fine apple orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees, 4 acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c.; the place is unrivaled in healthfulness and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co. JAMES G. GRAHAM.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSES FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, or exchange for mortgages; two-story brick dwellings, Nos. 264 and 270 to 276 Adelphi-st. No. 82 Lafayette-av., corner of Portland-st.; three-story brick house, No. 5 Hoyt-st., first class. All the above are on high ground, well located and near Fulton-av. A. RAINETAUX, No. 179 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A stylish 3-story brown-stone house on 26th st., near 4th-av., $13,000. Also, several very desirable 3-story brick houses on Lexington-av., 25th-st. and 26th-st., $7,000 and $8,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 310 4th-av.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 8 lots of ground. House 30x40, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor. of Putnam and Classon-avs.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, house and lot No. 166 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements and in complete order; also, some valuable property on Lexington-av. and 52d st. Inquire at No. 166 East 19th-st.

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,500 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE—1,500 acres of land, in the town of Courtlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about one a half hours' ride by railroad from the City of New-York, being a part of the ancient manor of Van Courtlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut, and hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, valuable clay beds, and will be sold either together or in separate parcels. And also on it are several splendid building sites, commanding extensive views up and down the River. The access, both by water and railroad, commends it to the attention of the public. For maps and further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The place occupied by the subscriber, about one mile south of Poughkeepsie, and two hours' ride from this City by Hudson River Railroad. The dwelling is nearly new, and very convenient; green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-houses, &c., &c.; abundance of fruit of the choicest kinds. It is beautifully located, and one of the most desirable on the Hudson River. CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PRIVATE SALE—At Bay Ridge, in the town of Utrecht, having a front of 100 feet on the Bay, and containing one acre of first quality land. The shore road passes through the grounds. On the premises are a new 2-story and basement frame house, 28 by 30 feet, finished complete; also, a neat cottage, barn and well. The whole *will be sold together; or, if desirable,* the two-story house with a small portion of the grounds will be reserved. For particulars inquire of TUNIS G. BERGEN, Bay Ridge, or of OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A VALUABLE FARM. The heirs of the estate of the late LEWIS VAIL, deceased, now offer for sale a valuable farm in Yorktown, Westchester County, near Crom-pond corner, seven miles from Peekskill, containing 130 acres, all under high state of cultivation. On said premises is a new dwelling house, *barn, wagon house, granary, &c., &c. All the buildings* are new and well located; a thrifty young orchard and every variety of fruits. The farm is well watered and divided in meadow and plow land, with about 12 acres of wood land. Will be sold on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to ALEX. VAIL, in the village of Peekskill, or LEONARD VAIL, on the premises.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—With a good Dwelling and extensive out-houses thereon, situated within 20 miles of New-York, about 3 miles *from a steamboat landing, and 1 mile from a railroad* station, containing about 180 acres of excellent land, a portion of which is covered with a handsome forest. There is plenty of running water and fruit upon the premises, and the property is very desirable for a country seat or farming purposes. Terms moderate and easy. Apply for particulars to DAYTON OGDEN, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 116 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 19 acres, lying in the Township of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., 12 miles from Hoboken, 3 miles from Hackensack, and 5 miles from Fort Lee, on the direct road to Piermont. Buildings in excellent condition; plenty of fruit and excellent water. The above would be a very desirable country residence. Inquire of ISAAC B. CARYL, on the premises, opposite JOHN C. WESTERVELT'S, Schraalenburg, or of CHARLES E. WEBB, No. 87 Chambers-st., up stairs, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine farm of 84 acres, situated on the road to Rockaway, L. I., 10 miles from New-York and 2½ miles from railroad station, near Snedeker's. Upon it is a one-and-a-half story frame cottage, eight rooms, and kitchen attached, two fine apple orchards *in full bearing*, pears, plums, grapes, &c., nice garden, good well and brook, two barns and carriage-house. Terms easy. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Two-story, attic, basement and cellar brick house, on Walcott, near Richards-st., Brooklyn. Lot 20 x 100, house 30 feet deep, most thoroughly built, and in first-rate order. Will rent for $250. Price only $1,500, $525 can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A superior farm or country seat, at Woodbury, Conn., consisting of 125 acres, a very superior new dwelling-house, out-houses, &c. Also, other farms and country seats for sale. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A three story brick building, with a steam engine fifteen-horse power, and locomotive boiler, all in good running order. Also, the unexpired lease of six lots adjoining, if required. The property is situated on West 19th-st., below 10th-av. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 343 West 19th-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged *for first class City* property: situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of *T. J. HALL*, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO EXCHANGE—MERCHANDISE AND STOCKS—For desirable Brooklyn property, unencumbered preferred. Send full particulars to Box No. 7[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three on 26th-st., near Lexington-av., 3 story, brick, in fine order, modern improvements. Rent, $650, $700 and $800. One on Lexington-av., $750; one on West 28th-st., $600; one on West 28th-st., $600. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—The three-story brick house No. 69 St. Marks-place, 8th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Part of the furniture will be sold or rented. Possession can be had about the 20th August. Rent $1,000. For particulars, apply on the premises, or address HOUSE, Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A neat two-story, basement and under-cellar, brick cottage, No. 605 Hudson-st., (Abingdon-square,) has gas and croton; rent $375; possession immediately. Apply to J. S. BROWNE, No. 605 or 607 Hudson-st.

TWO-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 37 Vestry-st., in thorough order, with immediate possession. Inquire at No. 11½ Vandam st., few doors above Varick.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100, 20 windows each. Inquire at the hat factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., N. Y.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL—One-half of a double house, from garret to basement. Situation unequaled. Rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to Rev. H. HUSTED, cor. of 37th-st. and Lexington-av.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts. with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 132 West-st. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 489 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c. WILLIAM R. HAWS, No. 143 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y., BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co. Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner.

[illegible] GUANO—Imported by the [illegible] Company. [illegible] & LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY:

BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT. THE AUTHENTIC AND ONLY COMPLETE EDITION OF THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, Including an Account of His Explorations, Discoveries, and Adventures on five successive Expeditions across the North American Continent; Voluminous Selections from his Private and Public Correspondence, including his Defense before the Court Martial, and a full report of his principal Speeches in the Senate of the United States. BY JOHN BIGELOW, Editor of the New-York Evening Post. With the only accurate Portrait on Steel, and numerous spirited Illustrations. One large 12mo. of near 500 pages. Price $1.

THE MATTER IN THIS EDITION NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER BIOGRAPHY OF FREMONT, AMOUNTS TO TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX ADDITIONAL PAGES.

Booksellers wishing early supplies will please send in their orders without delay. DERBY & JACKSON Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.—The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 409 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 50 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address. EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

FORTIETH THOUSAND. THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE MEMOIR, BECAUSE THE BEST. UPHAM'S ILLUSTRATED LIFE OF FREMONT, Price 75 cents. One handsome volume, 356 pages, 14 illustrations. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Publishers. For sale by Booksellers and Agents everywhere. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of 75 cents.

SYDNEY SMITH. THIRD EDITION, PUBLISHED THIS MORNING. *WIT AND WISDOM OF REV. SYDNEY SMITH*, Being Selections from his Writings, and Passages of his Letters and Table-Talk. With Notes and Biographical Memoir by EVERT A. DUYCKINCK; a portrait on steel after G. STUART NEWTON, and an autograph letter. 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

Everybody who reads or talks, or goes into society without reading or talking, wants to know something about SYDNEY SMITH—who he was, what he was, what he wrote, what he said, and how he said it; and this knowledge Mr. DUYCKINCK has brought within the reach of any one who has money to buy and time to read an ordinary novel.

NEARLY READY.

NAPIER'S PENINSULAR WAR.—New edition, in 5 vols. 12mo, with 55 maps and plans of Battles, Portraits and a copious index. Price $7 50. J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

MORNING EXPRESS.—PERSONS RESIDING BETWEEN FOURTEENTH AND TWENTY-FOURTH STS—West of 4th-av., can have the MORNING EXPRESS left by 7 o'clock, by leaving directions at PICKERING'S Tea Store, on 8th-av., one door below 22d-st., or at McINTYRE'S Drug Store, corner Broadway and 18th-st. 12½ cents a week.

VENTRILOQUISM.—Instructions in Ventriloquism, together with all the advertised chances to make money. Recipes, Discoveries, &c., (by which you can realize an immense profit,) handsomely printed and bound. Price by mail, (post-paid,) $1. Address JOHN H. WADHAMS, Goshen, Conn.

DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED SILKS! DAMAGED SILKS! JUST & CO., No. 51 Catharine-st., fourth door from Monroe, *will offer THIS MORNING* $20,000 worth of DRESS SILKS, slightly imperfect, consisting of Plain and Figured Black Silks, 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s.

200 yards Brown Gro de Nap, only 3s., a bargain.

A few Striped Silks, 2s. and 2s. 6d.

Rich Satin Turc, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., very rich.

75 pieces China Washing Silks, 2s 3d., worth 5s., quite perfect. Call early and buy bargains. JUST & CO., No. 51 Catharine-st., Fourth door from Monroe.

No connection with any other house.

WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT Our stock of EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, LACE VEILS, &c., &c., At less than the cost to import. Ladies will find it much to their advantage In giving us a call before purchasing. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE SWISS MUSLIN BASQUES. Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, A Fresh Invoice OF DOTTED and EMBROIDERED SWISS BASQUES, Very Superior Shapes, Which will be sold low.

TRAVELING MANTLES, TRAVELING MANTLES. In LINEN, TWEED MOHAIR And other materials. By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

THE EARLY INSPECTION—Of close buyers is solicited to the best lot of LADIES' BASQUES in the New-York market, at prices undoubtedly below the cost of importation.

Also, a large lot of Lubin's Extracts, (genuine,) at very low prices. S. EMBERSON, No. 285 8th-av.

NO. 285 EIGHTH-AVENUE,—CHEAP STORE—No. 285. I am now prepared to close out my Summer stock of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES in general, at such prices as cannot fail to meet the approval of close buyers. SAMUEL EMBERSON.

S. EMBERSON—No. 285 8th-av., is now ready to offer to the jobbing trade a large and well-assorted stock of PAPER HANGINGS, from recent auction sales. From close purchasers I solicit an early call.

FALL OF 1856. HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, &c., No. 100 Chambers-st., New-York. GEORGE W. & JEHIAL READ, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS. Factory—Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. Are now prepared to exhibit to purchasers from all parts of the Union, an attractive elegant and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS adapted to the wants of EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, among which may be found many entirely new and original styles of their own design. Particular attention is requested to their Moleskin Hats.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO., NO. 13 BROAD-ST., Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Which, with their usual stock of TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS, STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c. ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS. They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON

Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON

EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, Slightly damaged, Prices from 2s. to 3s. each. Open on MONDAY, Aug. 4. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE, OR TRAVELING CLOAKS. GEO. A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

HOTELS.

LAKE GEORGE.—Visitors to the New FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, at this place, can take the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad, to Moreau, (38 miles from Saratoga,) and coaches 14 miles to the Lake, on the plank-road through Glens Falls. The loss of the steamer *John Jay* only affects the travel through Lake George to Ticonderoga and the Upper Lakes. Any further information desired as to this Hotel or the Lake, can be obtained of EDWARD F. CLARKE, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE BY M. F. BROWN, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8. Tickets ... Fifty Cents. INCREASED ATTRACTION. TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, 1856, Grand revival of the comic Pantomime of ASPHODEL, OR, THE MAGIC PEN, with the Wonderful Ravels in the principal characters. The great Antoine as ... Bobino. Mlle. Robert. The Ballet Troupe. Young Hengler, Mme. Axel, A. Lehman. EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE. Ballet divertissement of LES ABEILLES. ASPHODEL; OR THE MAGIC PEN. Babilas ... Antoine | Bijobert ... Jerome. WEDNESDAY—Second appearance of Mr. BURTON, the new Comedy of THE EVIL GENIUS. Tom Ripstone ... Mr. Burton. The Ravel Nights—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Mr. Burton's Nights—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SUMMER GARDEN.—THE LAST WEEK OF MISS AGNES ROBERTSON. 82nd, 83d, 84th, 85th and 86th nights of her continued and brilliant success. Sixth week of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT. On TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Aug. 5, being for the BENEFIT OF MR. DION BOURCICAULT. The successful play, in 5 acts, the LIFE OF AN ACTRESS. Being most positively its last performance this year in New-York. It has been selected for the occasion at the request of numerous patrons of the drama who are desirous of *affording a mark of their approbation to the author of this* work, the first Comedy he has written for or in this country. Violet ... Miss AGNES ROBERTSON. Grimaldi ... Mr. DION BOURCICAULT. Boxes, 50 cents; Stalls, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents. Performance commences at 7½ o'clock, and terminates as nearly at 10½ o'clock as possible.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Boxes 25 cents; Gallery, 12½ cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Stalls, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 5, will be produced the new and intensely exciting Romantic Melodrama of the PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI. after which will be performed PO-CA-HON-TAS. His Imperial Majesty, Pow-Ha-Tan I. ... Mr. Brougham. H. R. H. Princess Po-Ca-Hon-tas ... [illegible]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circles, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 5, the entertainments will commence with the new dramatic version of Sir Walter Scott's beautiful poem, entitled THE LORD OF THE ISLES. To be followed by the interesting drama of PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE. The whole concluding with the sterling drama of the DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FOURTH and LAST WEEK of that remarkably popular and successful artist, WYMAN, the WIZARD, who will present his amazing feats and experiments EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock besides his exquisite VENTRILOQUIAL SCENE in EIGHT VOICES, his life-moving figures, &c. A living Ourang Outang, two living anacondas, a pair of living Caffir Monkeys, a living Skeleton, two living Sea Tigers, to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, [illegible].

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—At the CRYSTAL PALACE. This magnificent and spacious building will be opened for the reception of Goods from MONDAY, the 15th, until SATURDAY, the 20th of September. Heavy Goods, and articles from a distance, will be received and stored in the Palace on and after the 1st of September.

Premiums, consisting of GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS, DIPLOMAS, &c., will be awarded on the recommendation of competent and impartial judges.

The CATTLE SHOW will be held on Hamilton-square, a beautiful plot of ground of ten acres, granted by the Corporation of the City of New-York for that purpose, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 14th, 15th and 16th days of October.

The Managers would impress upon exhibitors the necessity of giving immediate notice of the space they wish to occupy, and those exhibiting machinery requiring power, the amount. From the numerous applications already made, the Managers find it necessary to make further provision for steam power.

Communications addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, will meet with immediate attention.

Circulars, containing full particulars, can be had on application at the office of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York. GEORGE F. NESBITT, Chairman. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

CALLIOPE.—The steamer UNION has been chartered for a few days, for the purpose of EXHIBITING THE MUSICAL STEAM CALLIOPE, the greatest invention of the age, and which has created so much admiration in some of the eastern cities. The UNION will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of the present week, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M., if fair weather, landing at the foot of Robinson, Spring and Amos-sts., at 10 and 20 minutes later each trip, and will make excursions up the river or down the harbor, for the purpose of demonstrating the majesty of the instrument. The music is produced by steam, and although it may be heard for a distance of ten to twelve miles, the instrument, to be appreciated, must be seen. Fare 25 cents. JONATHAN DAY, Astor House.

P. S.—The subscriber is sole Agent for the sale of the above instruments, and he invites committees and railroad agents to make an examination while in this vicinity.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM, NO. 656 BROADWAY.—MISS FANNY DEAN'S DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS will be continued every evening during the week, at the above place, when she will appear in a variety of characters with appropriate songs, &c. Each night's performance will conclude with THE ACTRESS OF ALL WORK, OR MY COUNTRY COUSIN. This beautiful room having been newly fitted up and decorated expressly for this occasion. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. H. G. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec. E. D. BROWN, Treas. Joseph Hoxie, D. R. [illegible], Benj. W. [illegible], Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Samuel [illegible], Jas. R. Holmes, Geo. H. [illegible], Wm. H. [illegible], James Horn, John Gray, Samuel [illegible].

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—Located at Chatham, Columbia County, New-York. The next term of this Institute will commence on Wednesday, August 27, 1856. A limited number of young ladies and gentlemen will be received as boarders. Instruction is given in the English branches, ancient and modern languages, music, drawing, painting, embroidery, &c. It is the aim of those to whom the direction of this Institution is intrusted to make it in every respect worthy of its constantly increasing patronage. For further information, see Catalogues, which may be obtained of R. C. ROOT, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York; SAMUEL H. CORNELL, Esq., No. 287 Fulton-st., New-York; or by addressing the Principal at Chatham, Columbia County, N. York.

A CARD.—FERDINAND ULRICH, pupil of KALKBRENNER, begs to inform his pupils of New-York and Brooklyn, that he will return to town on Monday, Sept. 8. Terms for thorough instruction on the Piano to qualify teachers, in harmony, counterpoint, and THE SONG OF THE PIANO, the latter generally so much neglected, [illegible] per quarter. The subscription list is closed; no more openings for next season.

THE MISSES BOHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 127 West 24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 285, Broadway.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 85 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above. GEORGE H. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—No. 45 East 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer America, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. DAY, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. [illegible].

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 80, inclusive, and 41 and 80, inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped. WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE PALEN & CO., for $[illegible], dated March 15, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

FINE ARTS.

ONLY AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT—Drawn by [illegible], from a photograph by ROOT, which is in all respects the best portrait of the Republican Candidate yet issued. Size, [illegible] inches. Will be sent by mail, carefully packed, free of expense, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of One Dollar. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID PORTRAITS OF THE PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS—Extra fine Steel Plates, in neat frames 50 cts. each, at R. L. OSTRANDER'S, No. 40 Reade-st., opposite STEWART'S. N. B.—Clubs and Societies furnished at short notice.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Sundry requests to be awarded the profits of a Corporation City of Docks were referred to the Other Committees.

The Resolution of Nuisance nominated William Ewell as the Place Clerk, and several temporary clerks. Confirmed, after much debate.

Resolution in Avenue C, and Ninth and Tenth Streets, petitioned for a Market in the vicinity of City Park. Referred to Market Committee.

CENTRAL PARK.

The following communication was received from the Street Commissioner:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen—Gentlemen:

In view of the information obtained on the complaint of the Corporation Counsel, in relation to the appropriation for the Central Park, I have deemed it my duty to communicate with you on the subject.

As Street Commissioner, by an ordinance of the Common Council, I have charge or control of all the Public Parks, and on my own judgment and suggestion, the appropriation was introduced on the 11th of last January, in the Board of Councilmen, subject to the subsequent action and consideration of the Common Council. Taken in connection, which was hurried, unusual and illegal, was not acted upon, but by a subsequent ordinance the action appertaining to the appropriation. Many of our most distinguished citizens, desirous that this great public improvement should not be delayed, concurred in this measure, and since my appointment as one of the Commissioners by the Common Council, I have diligently labored to carry out the object. In my opinion, however, we have now done all that can be accomplished until the next session of the Legislature. The appointment of a Police force in the Park was highly necessary, as persons were destroying and removing property within its boundaries belonging to the City, and I think this its dignity saves money to the Treasury. After measures taken in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, inconsistent with your contract, I have considered that however desirable it may be to completing the contemplated improvement, so earnestly desired by those citizens who, from want of means, are confined to our Island, and proudly anticipated by other citizens as an ornament and attraction to our Metropolis, still it is far more important for public officers of the City of New-York to preserve the strict letter of our laws, than by precipitate action override in the slightest manner the powers of the charter itself.

I would therefore suggest to your Honorable body that this important subject be referred to the Commissioners of Lands and Places, to report, as in their judgment seems best, the discontinuance of the Commissioner or the postponement of its active duties, until the meeting of the Legislature, which course will not, I hope, materially impede the early completion of this great work. Respectfully,

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Street Commissioner.

New-York, Aug. 4, 1856.

Mr. Clerk moved to lay and print the document.

Mr. Ely contended that the reference asked by the Commissioner to the Committee on Lands and Places should be granted. He held that the appropriation of $200,000 would never be made.

Mr. Tucker thought the communication should go to the Committee, and favored the immediate repeal of the ordinance creating the Board of Park Commissioners. He dwelt upon the folly of creating such a Commission as this. The Mayor, he added, originated the measure.

Mr. Clancy—(interrupting)—But your pardon.

Mr. Tucker—(resuming)—He told me so. He told me he was the ordinance drawn.

Mr. Clancy said he didn't expect much from the Aldermen of the Eighth; he made a great fuss about things but did not amount to much any how.

Motion to refer and print was put and carried, 15 to 5.

Alderman Drake moved the appointment of a Special Committee of five to confer with the Commissioner of the Board of Councilmen, which has in hand the subject of redistricting the Council Districts. Carried. The President stated that the Committee would be named at the next meeting.

On motion of Alderman Fox, the Board voted to meet every evening this week except Saturday, and Tuesday next week.

Only a few routine business was done.

The Atlantic and associates petitioned for the privilege of laying Telegraph wires under ground through the City. Referred to a Special Committee, to be named next meeting.

The Committee on Ferries reported in favor of concurring with the other Board to change the terminus of Ferry-third-st. Ferry from Penny Bridge to Grand-st. Concurred in, 14 to 3.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen commenced their labors at half past eight last evening, President PROSSER in the chair. There was the usual number of petitions and reports concerning repairing streets, &c., but the business of general interest was the following:

ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

A resolution was offered directing the Comptroller to issue his warrant for $500, to be presented to the president of the New-York Volunteers in the Mexican War, to enable them to celebrate, on the 14th of September, the Ninth Anniversary of the surrender of the City of Mexico.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ADDITIONAL WANTED FOR CLEANING THE STREETS.

The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps sent a communication to the Board, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. We make the following extracts, which give the interesting features:

I have the honor to transmit to your Honorable body, a more detailed statement of the work performed, and the amount of expenditures of the Department of Streets and Lamps up to June 30, 1856.

The cleaning and cleaning the streets of the City, and removing the dirt therefrom, from the first of January, 1856, to the first of July, inclusive, has been expended the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents.

The cleaning performed by the Bureau of cleaning Ashes, Dirt, &c., has removed from the dire scenes, Rubbish, &c., in the several Wards in the City of Brooklyn. There has been expended by the Commissioner of this appropriation, the sum of $39,251 91, which, out of which was for last year's deficiency, also for the third contract, &c., making the total drawn by the Commissioner for the year $270,—, leaving a balance on the 1st of July of only $29,[illegible] to clean the streets for the next six months.

The Commissioner asks the Common Council to remember that the past Winter was very severe, and that the natural quantities of snow and ice in the streets required more than the usual expense to remove them. In consequence of the near proximity of the City of New-York to the contagious diseases, the Department has done and every exertion to keep the City clean as practicable. How far he has succeeded he leaves the Council and the public to judge.

The Commissioner concludes with saying: "You will immediately see, Gentlemen, that in order to continue to keep the streets of this City clean it will be necessary to appropriate the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to meet the expenditures for the balance of the year, and that no deficiency to be taken out of next year's appropriation."

The Commissioner adds, that the amount of expenditures for the bureau of Lamps and Gas, for the six months ending June 30, 1856, is sixteen thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars and nineteen cents, and that they have expended by the Comptroller and Metropolitan Gas Companies and for lighting the oil lamps, &c., making a sum total of two hundred and eighteen thousand and seventy-one dollars and three cents, drawn from the appropriation for lamps and gas.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, concerning the Central Park Commissioners. The communication may be found in our report of the doings of the Aldermen.

THE BILL TO SUPPRESS A BRANCH.

When one Board went into Committee of the Whole, the special order was taken up, which was the report of the Committee on Police in favor of passing the bill of Stephen H. Branch for services rendered in the Natural Nativity Investigation.

A motion to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject was lost, as was a motion to lay the whole subject on the table. A motion to adopt the report and adopt the resolution was finally carried by a close vote, in which Messrs. Hoffman and S. Herring took part—the first named gentleman opposing, and the last claiming credit for the motion. Mr. S. Herring moved to reduce the bill from $4,500 to $3,500, which was lost. Mr. Ryan moved to strike out all after the word resolved, which was carried. He then moved a reconsideration of the vote, and pending that the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Park Bank—A Complaint against Mr. Stagg.

The Board of Supervisors commenced its August business yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ely in the chair. A breeze was raised about the head of Comptroller Flagg, and the Tax roll for 1856 was briefly considered, together with certain incidents to which it has given rise. Soon after organization, the Chairman called the attention of the Board to a copy of an injunction which had been served upon him, issued by Judge Davies, at the suit of the Park Bank. It seems that preliminary legal proceedings have commenced in the Supreme Court to compel the Board of Supervisors from compelling the Park Bank to pay its tax under the levy of 1856. The injunction was sworn, and intended as a certain levy in the usual action of the Supervisors during the application of the Park Bank for commutation of tax under the provisions of the Act of July 21, 1853. The Supervisors, in denying the application, hold that this Act did not come under the injunction and inequality of the operations of this Act to the City in cases like the present, where a corporation had not been in existence a year, and which corporation sought by a mere technicality to avoid paying the amount of tax which justly and legitimately was due the City.

On the part of the Bank it is set up that the same was incorporated March 10, 1854, but it did not commence banking business proper until March 21, 1854. Its capital was $2,000,000, paid in or secured to be paid. They and that being assessed upon this the amount of this capital stock or any part thereof is illegal, until after one year from the 21st of March, 1854. The statute of July 21, 1853, insists upon or requires the receipt of annual net profits as a clear net income equal to 5 per cent, during a whole year preceding the assessment on the amount of the capital stock of the Bank. They state that they have not been in the receipt of such income during a whole year. They claim that by the payment of $2,400 29 into the City Treasury, on the 5th of July last, this being the clear net profit on the capital up to that date, and otherwise strictly conforming to the statutes in the case, that they are entitled to make no further payment than this commutation; they therefore ask the Supreme Court to enjoin the Board of Supervisors from imposing on them further tax. Appended to the complaint was an affidavit of the Cashier of the Bank verifying the facts set forth in the general complaint as to the capital stock and income of the Bank, with the further affidavit of the City Chamberlain, acknowledging the receipt of $2,400 29 on account of commutation of taxes of the Park Bank.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, the matter was referred to the Counsel to the Corporation.

MR. FLAGG.

The affair in which Comptroller Flagg's name figured had its origin in a communication sent in by Olcott Ritmes, Map Clerk in the Street Department, praying the Board to delay the confirmation of the tax roll of 1856, until after the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate the Comptroller's affairs. Mr. Ritmes pledges himself to show that the Comptroller has been derelict in the performance of his duty, or in default of such showing, will willingly resign his office.

The communication having been read,

Mr. Wormuth thought Mr. Ritmes would have his hands full if he proceeded in this attempt. No officer of the City Government, Mr. W. continued, escaped derelection in duty to some extent, and Mr. Flagg he considered the best head of any department in the City.

On motion of Mr. Corwin, a Special Committee was appointed, in accordance with the request of the communication, consisting of Messrs. Corwin, Tucker and Clancy.

The Board adjourned to Friday at 4 P. M.

Suffolk County Music.

Greenport, L. I., Friday, Aug. 1, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Suffolk County Harmonic Society has just held its seventh quarterly meeting at this place, under the direction of Messrs. Wm. B. Bradbury and C. M. Cady, of your City, the exercises commencing on Tuesday evening and continuing through Wednesday and Thursday, closing on Thursday evening with a public concert, given in the largest church in the village, but which proved too small by far—for besides being crowded inside, it was estimated there were some hundreds of people around the church, unable to get in, thus showing decidedly that old Suffolk is fond of music, and that the Suffolk County Harmonic Society, with such leaders, cannot fail to be successful. Among the pieces performed were Rossini's Grand Chorus, "The God of Israel," and Rickini's Chorus, "Blessed are the People," &c., the morning rehearsals being devoted to church music and anthems from the Shawm, the afternoon to glees from the New-York Glee and Chorus Book, and the evenings to oratorios, &c. The concert consisting of sacred music, chorus, glees, solos, duets, trios, quartets, &c., all of which passed off very finely.

PHILHARMONIC.

Turn Him Out.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice a communication in your paper of this morning, signed "Physician," relative to the conduct of one of the Governors of the Alms-house towards a helpless and sick woman. It is to be regretted that you do not expose his name; he would be a fit subject for the Vigilance Committee. Depend upon it, such conduct, if true, could only proceed from a man thoroughly depraved and black hearted—a gormandizer at the public crib; and I trust you will let us know who he is, because I think a mere anonymous attack is unworthy the public press. Show him up! and, if guilty, turn the reptile out, for there is venom in his blood. W.

The letter spoken of came to us with the indorsement of a most respectable and distinguished physician, whose connection with one of the institutions named precluded the possibility of any error in his statement. The communication was not "anonymous," Mr. W. Choose your terms with greater care, if you please.

An Anagram.

Some lover of the curious found, long ago, that the letters composing the words "Astronomers" and "Moon-starers" are the same. So, also, "Presbyterian," is "Best in prayer;" and "Telegraphs" are, undeniably, "Great Helps."

The words "Fremont, Dayton and Jessie," may, in the same manner, be transposed to form the significant sentence, *As Freedom attends, joys in!* The letter y being equivalent to i, the anagram is complete.

MARINE COURT—Aug. 4.

Before Justice Hagaman.

Scudder vs. Bennett.—This was an action brought by one of the former occupants of a house within the bounds of the Central Park to recover for an alleged trespass of Captain Bennett, of the Central Park Police, in removing plaintiff's effects from an unoccupied house.

The Captain was called to the stand by the plaintiff, and testified that at the time he executed his orders, received from the Central Park Commissioners, the Mayor and Street Commissioner, to put a tenant into this house, it was unoccupied, and a venerable old colored lady who was the party put in possession, thought that she was ejected from the premises by an army of rats, which had taken possession in the absence of Scudder.

The Judge thought there was no proof of possession and no appreciable damages, and ordered judgment for defendant.

Mr. Hoyt for plaintiff, Mr. Wilcoxson for defendant.

NEW-JERSEY.

Prize-Fighting.

Two prize fights are reported to have taken place in New Jersey on Sunday. At daylight a party of bruisers from the lower part of New-York landed near Communipaw, and two of them fought a ring-fight of five or six rounds. At about noon another party crossed over in boats to the flats between Jersey City and Hoboken, and one of them named Michael Mack fought one Averill seventeen rounds, when, fearing an arrest, and neither of them being vanquished, they postponed the conclusion of the battle to next Sunday.

Benefit for the Fire Department Fund.

This (Tuesday) evening an entertainment, consisting of music, fire-works and a balloon ascension, will take place at the Otto Cottage grounds, in Hoboken, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Hoboken Fire Department.

The Gas Contract.

The gas contract which the Jersey City Common Council proposed to enter into with the Jersey City Gas Light Company for lighting the streets with gas, but which was vetoed by Mayor Manners, Dec. 17, 1855, was disposed of at the last meeting of the Common Council. The Mayor's veto was upon that occasion unanimously sustained.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Mr. Gabriel Owen, an old resident of Goshen, Orange County, committed suicide last week by cutting his throat with a razor. No cause is assigned. It is supposed he committed the deed in a fit of temporary insanity, though he showed no symptoms of derangement a day previously. His age was about fifty.

The Marion (S. C.) *Star* says that a religious revival is progressing in the Methodist Church at Little Rock, and that the excitement among the people has never been surpassed by any thing of the kind ever known before in that section of the District. Upwards of one hundred persons have connected themselves with the Church.

The Houston *Telegraph* proposes that the judges of election at the several precincts throughout the State, should prepare boxes to receive contributions for the erection of a monument to the gallant dead, who fell at San Jacinto. If this proposition is generally heeded so, a very handsome sum of money may be obtained for this praiseworthy purpose.

A fish supposed to be a shark, was caught in the Western Bay, near Rattan, Ala., last week. The Wind, which paper states, the dimensions, says that it was 12½ and half feet long, weighed seven hundred pounds, and had several rows of frightful looking teeth, and was upon the whole a very dangerous looking customer.

Astronomers expect the appearance, this year, of the comet of 1556, called Charles V., and a second from having, according to some historians, caused that monarch to abdicate and retire to the convent of St. Just. It is thought to be the identical wandering star which appeared in 1264, in 840, and in 451. Its return was fixed for 1848, but it failed to appear.

The Calamity on Lake George—A Word in Behalf of the Officers of the *John Jay*.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Among the terrible catastrophes of steamers, on steamers and railroads, you chronicle the latest and almost the saddest, the burning of the little steamer *John Jay*, on the pure waters of Lake Horicon, and the consequent loss of life. Thus far, our knowledge of the occurrence is confined to one or two brief telegraphic dispatches, to a communication in the *Herald* of the 1st inst., and another in the DAILY TIMES of to-day, the two latest purporting to come from eye-witnesses and passengers. That these letters do injustice to the Captain of the boat is very evident to the writer of this communication, and, as a friend to Capt. Gale, he feels warranted in asking a suspension of public opinion in the case until all the facts are known.

The *John Jay* was only a miniature steamer, built on Lake George for the accommodation of the Summer travel, and in use during three or four months in the year. She was comparatively new, of graceful proportions, handsomely fitted up, staunch and safe, but not fireproof. For her business she did not require more than a single deck-hand, one fireman and engineer, a pilot to attend the wheel, a captain or purser to collect the fares, and a chambermaid to attend upon the lady passengers.

The deck-hand was probably "Old Dick," a weather-beaten old fellow, some sixty or seventy years of age, who has been a fixture on the lake for many years, and whose red cap will be pleasantly remembered by many who have traveled on that route. It will thus be seen, at a glance, that the reference of the writers to the crew of the boat is a reference to an imaginary force, and that the Captain had nowhere to look for assistance, except to the males among his seventy or eighty passengers.

What aid and comfort the writers of those letters afforded him in the emergency, we learn from themselves. The *Herald* writer says: "I saw a dense mass of smoke puff out—then another. I was sitting on the after-deck above with my wife. We immediately ran down to the first deck, and took our positions on the extreme after part of the boat." Then watching "anxiously" for a good opportunity, he slipped overboard, and left the vest to their fate. The TIMES writer tells us he likewise observed a dense cloud of smoke, that on seeing it he held his "position near the door of the saloon for a few seconds, uncertain which way to turn for security." While revolving this important question of self-preservation, "the Captain rushed past him," and he he heard him do what?—endeavoring to assure and tranquilize his frightened and distracted passengers. What more would fate permit? And yet this Captain, encouraging others, to my certain knowledge cannot swim; and had, therefore, if the boat did not soon reach shore, simply a choice of deaths, by fire or water. As to the other passengers, we are told "there was an instantaneous and indiscriminate scramble for places of safety." And thus aid from that source was vain.

Now, as to what was really done for the safety of the boat and passengers: From these accounts there can be no doubt that the engineer and firemen not only fought the fire, but that they retained control of the machinery up to the latest moment. The deck hand was observed by both writers to be engaged in carrying buckets of water, the Captain was encouraging his passengers, the boat was headed for shore "within two or three minutes of the discovery of the fire," the "land was scarcely half a mile distant," and which she neared "rapidly." If she was going ten miles an hour, it would have required just three minutes more to have beached her; and we thus have the boat at land within five or six minutes of the first discovery of the fire. We are told further, that "Had the passengers, whose lives were lost, remained on board till the boat reached the shore, where she finally beached, all would have been saved."

I respectfully submit, from this showing, that the officers of the boat evinced all the ability that could have been expected under the circumstances, and that they used the few minutes allotted to them most judiciously. J. S. W.

Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1856.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Monday, Aug. 4—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Are in fair demand and are now generally worth $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—Rules quiet at previous quotations; Java, 14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio at 10c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c., ⅌ lb.

COTTON.—Is inactive and somewhat nominal, small lots alone finding buyers, at about 11¾c.@11¾c. for Uplands Middlings; 11¼c.@11½c. for Gulf do.; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for State and Western flour continues pretty brisk and buoyant, the current receipts being less than the requirements of purchasers. The orders reported on Saturday were 10,000 bbls., not 16,000 bbls. as misprinted in our last. The sales reported, to-day, were 11,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range.

Superfine No. 2	$5 50@	$ 00
Ordinary State	6 00@	6 10
Straight State	6 10@	6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@	6 50
Common to Good Michigan	5 55@	5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10@	6 40
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@	6 50
Fancy Michigan	5 70@	5 80
Fancy Ohio	6 40@	6 60
Extra Michigan	5 80@	6 10
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 30@	7 00
Extra Ohio	6 60@	7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 50@	6 70
Extra Genesee	6 70@	8 00
Extra Missouri	6 75@	10 00

Canadian is quiet yet firm, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 1,100 bbls. Inferior Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 15@$6 90 ⅌ bbl. Southern is improving,—being rare and needed. The sales since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 75@$9 and $10 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is good demand, and is now worth $3@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is then freely offered, and is in pretty fair request at $3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings $16 50 in pun-heons.

GRAIN.—Wheat attracts rather less attention and slightly favors buyers. The sales since our last consist of about 45,000 bushels, including good Canadian White at $1 77½@$1 80; ordinary to prime Western White at $1 60@$1 85; ordinary to poor do. red at $1 45@$1 61; good to choice Southern White at $1 80@$1 86½; good to prime do. red $1 70@$1 74, and ordinary Genesee White at $1 60 ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive, yet steady at 85c. ⅌ 56c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are plenty, and dull, at 43½c.@44½c. for Onio and Lake; 41c.@42c. for State; 38c.@41c. for Jersey; and 38c.@39c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn remains in very poor supply and good request at rising prices. The sales since our last amount to about 72,000 bushels, at 59c.@60c. for unsound, heated and damp; 60c.@60c. for common to prime mixed; 70c. for Southern Yellow; 66c.@68c. for round Yellow; 70c.@85c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 72c.@80c. for round White, ⅌ bushel.

HAY.—Sales of 300 bales River were reported at 85c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS.—There were 41 bales taken at 16c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

IRON.—Remains very quiet, at old prices.

LARD.—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

LIME.—Unaltered.

MOLASSES.—Scarce, quiet and somewhat nominal in price.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is less active, yet quoted firm, mainly at 38½c.@39c. ⅌ gallon. Rosin is more inquired for, but is otherwise without variation.

OILS.—Whale and Sperm are not in sale, parties disagreeing about prices. Red and Palm Oils sell slowly at old rates. Olive is pretty freely bought, at unchanged figures. Linseed is sparingly offered, and lightly dealt in, at 83c.@85c., mostly within the range, ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil appears quiet, at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is pretty active and advancing, sales having transpired since our last of about 1,600 bbls., in lots, closing at $18 12½@$18 25, mostly the lower rate, for Mess; $18@$18 12½ for Prime; and $17 75 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut meats are in fair supply and limited request at 9¼c.@10c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard is rather quiet yet steady. The sales since our last reach about 700 bbls. this date to strictly Prime, closing at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef being abundant continues dull and heavy. The sales since our last consist of about 800 bbls. at $9 50@$9 for Country Prime; $11@$12 for Country Mess; $13@$14 for repacked do., and $17@$19 50 for extra do. Tallow is rather more abundant and heavy at prices ranging from 8½c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Butter is less plenty, and is selling moderately at 20c.@22c. for Ohio; 17c.@20c. for common to very good State; 25c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and lay neglected at 6c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

RICE.—There were only 150 tcs. benches landed, mostly at $3 87½@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS.—The market is not very brisk, but prices are well supported. The sales since our last consist of about 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., mostly at from 6c.@6½c. ⅌ lb., with 300 boxes Havana on private terms.

TALLOW.—We heard that $2,000 lbs. prime were purchased at 10¾c.@11c., mostly at the latter rate. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—Is pleasier and decidedly cheaper. 1,000 obls. Ohio and Prison were reported as having been disposed of at 26c.@27c., closing very irregularly, within the range, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—Were rather brisker and firmer, especially for British ports. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3d.@5-32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 8½d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel; Rosin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ⅌ tierce, and Heavy Goods 32s.@40s. ⅌ ton. For other European ports proportionate quotations. For ports on the Pacific Ocean the offerings are very meagre. Measurement goods are quoted at 35c.@37½c. for San Francisco ⅌ ton; for Melbourne; and 35c. for Sydney, ⅌ foot. There are only three vessels up for each of the ports of San Francisco and Melbourne; and one vessel for Sydney.

AUCTION SALES.

Wm. M. Weeks, Auctioneer.

BAKERY AND WEEKS—Will sell at auction at Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock, a splendid country seat at Glen Cove, Long Island, containing about 4 acres of land. The place is an Island, commanding with the main land by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 90 feet front, and 65 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains about a library, drawing room, bed-rooms, &c., in all twenty-three rooms, besides bath room, water closet, &c. There are large and substantial out-buildings on the premises, such as a barn, coach-house, wash house, &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees: cherry, apples, pear, peach, all in full bearing. The place is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, to which there are means of access several times a day by the steamboat and railroad. If required, possession will be given immediately. For persons fond of boating, fishing, and shooting, it is extremely desirable. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE—THIS DAY, Aug. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, consisting of the finest collection of desirable and superior made furniture offered at auction this Summer, to which we invite the City and country dealers, hotel proprietors, and those about refurnishing. Among the stock will be found 4 elaborately carved rosewood writing cabinet, inlaid with satinwood, with French plate doors, and other kinds; beset in the same; also 1 rosewood armoire, of superior make; 12 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel and plush; etageres, extension dining tables, and a variety of house-furnishing articles. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine the stock previous to sale. Also several fresh new carpets; one rosewood, as a variety, second-hand furniture, with which the sale will commence. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Catalogues on morning of sale.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THREE PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday) August 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture by virtue of a mortgage. It will consist in part of three piano fortes, one very superior, one do. plain, and one mahogany; several rolls of Brussels carpets; 35 feather beds and hair mattresses; parlor furniture; wardrobes; sofas and sofa bedsteads; oak and black walnut dining and extension tables; French bedsteads; mahogany parlor chairs; any quantity of second-hand furniture, three-ply and ingrain carpets; also about 300 oak, black walnut, and curl maple chairs; also 100 very fine cottage bedsteads, &c. N. B.—The stock is large and will offer inducements to all in want of good furniture. The piano will be sold about 12 o'clock.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, formerly R. T. Penn & Co.'s. Sale by order of GUSTAVUS A. WHITEBRIDGE, Esq., Receiver. Planing, turning and grooving machine establishment, with all the necessary apparatus for conducting the business, together with five years' lease of the premises. Also, two horses, carts, wagons and harness. For particulars, inquire of Messrs. TYLER & BROWN, Attorneys, No. 15 Broad-way, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st.

W. Topping & Co., Auctioneers, No. 22 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE—ENGLISH CUTLERY, HARDWARE, ROSEWOOD WORK BOXES, MAHOGANY WRITING DESKS, &c.—W. TOPPING & Co. will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock, an invoice of English cutlery and hardware, consisting of knives and scissors on cards, sets of knives and forks of 51 pieces. Also, sets in solid mahogany cases, brass fire sets, regular mantle waiters, toasting forks, ladies' rosewood work boxes, solid mahogany writing desks, powder flasks, shot pouches, razors, &c., &c.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT AUCTION, at salesroom, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, to-day, Aug. 5, at 10½ o'clock, viz., about 50 gold watches, of the following makers—Tobias, Cooper, Beesley, Arnold, Adams & Co., and other celebrated makers; also a fine collection of cameos, mosaic and scroll work, pins, bracelets, finger rings, studs, &c.; the whole for positive sale, being the property of a dealer giving up business; also one fine safe, 13 silver-plated castors, silver ware, &c.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 38 Beekman-st., near Fulton, representative auction sale of second-hand and new cabinet-made furniture, consisting of a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture in suites, and every other article in the house furnishing line; also, mirrors, paintings, hair mattresses, pallasses, China and glass ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, toilet sets, fancy goods, &c., &c.

John J. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 65 Nassau-st., Watches, Jewelry, &c.; a line of 18-carat gold case watches, by the most celebrated makers, Joseph Johnson, M. J. Tobias, Breting Frères and others. Also a line of fine gold jewelry, consisting in part of brilliant ear rings, finger rings, studs, sleeve buttons, guard, vest and fob chains, &c. Every article warranted according to catalogue.

Wellington A. Carter, Auctioneer.

PAPER, TWINE, PIPES, AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87 Newst., cor. Greenwich.—Manchester twine, straw paper, stationery, pencils, ladies' work-boxes, gentlemen's writing desks, champagne, claret, tobacco, cigars, brandy, gin, ⅌ D pipes, currants, beans, soap, rice, teas, and also a lot of hardware, axes, shovels, spades, rakes, hoes, knives, canes, spoons, &c.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO MORROW, (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 186 Lexington-av., cor. of 28th-st., consisting of the usual variety of an elegant parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, ingrain carpets, three-ply carpets, stoves, bedding, crockery, glass ware, mirrors, feather beds, curtains, hair mattresses, &c., worthy the attention of the trade and others.

J. S. H. Hazlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 50 crates all kinds W. G. blue and common ware; 100 pkgs glass ware; 6 casks China tea sets; 44 pieces Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive for cash.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES, 100 OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO STOOLS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at salesroom, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of four superior toned rosewood piano-fortes fully warranted by the makers, and sold to pay advances. Also about 30 French plate mirrors.

J. J. Waldron, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.—HENRY G. CEVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell, on TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit the trade, a large assortment of Meyer's best white granite, light blue, and common ware; French decorated China, and a variety of glass ware. Goods repacked in the best manner for shipping.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, August 5, at 10 o'clock P. M., at No. 74 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a small quantity of household furniture in good order.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and Wednesday, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, No. 3 Broad St Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; accepted Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and other Investments; Properties, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE, STATIONERY HALL,

NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK,

Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type of the highest value.

Office Commissioner of Health, No. 8 City Hall, New-York, July 28, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Reports having obtained circulation of the existence of disease calculated to create unnecessary alarm in the public mind, the Commissioner of Health deems it proper to state that no diseases exist in this City in an epidemic form. Notwithstanding the large increase of mortality for the week ending the 26th, over the previous week, the total has been thirty-six less than the corresponding week of 1855, which year was unusually healthy, the mortality for the past week having been a fifth less than in 1854.

The Commissioner, desirous of using timely precautions for the prevention of disease, and the preservation of health, meet every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock M., at the Health Office, any persons desiring information all matters over which the Board have jurisdiction.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.

Benjamin F. Tweddle, President Board of Councilmen.

Hermann D. Ruggles, M. D., Health Officer.

Wm. Schieffelin, Jr., Druggist.

Geo. W. Morgan, City Inspector.

Dr. Guy.

William F. Coventry, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—Attorney and Counselor-at-Law in the Marine and United States Courts, has removed to Whitlock's Buildings, southeast corner of Pearl and Beekman-sts., office Nos. 10 and 12.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY, BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all the

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

Mercantile Credits for Europe, &c., on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of London; and for INDIA, CHINA, &c., on GEO. PEABODY & CO., or on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, of London, having

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
	Singapore.	

Credits for Australia, on the Bank of New South Wales of London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

MAITLAND AND NEWCASTLE.....Hunter River

BRISBANE AND IPSWICH.....Moreton Bay.

VICTORIA BRANCHES:

Melbourne,	Geelong,	Kyneton,
CASTLEMAINE,		Mount Alexander.
	BALLARAT.	
SANDHURST AGENCY		Bendigo.

OVENS AGENCY.

ALSO DRAFTS ON SAN FRANCISCO.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected by a remitter of one-quarter of one per cent. Proceeds and remittances made to the parties depositing drafts and commission. Refer to principal citizens and bankers of the United States and Canada. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston endorsed by

KIRKMAN & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 27 Wall-st.

Representatives: Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 Wall-st.,

ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,

Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANTLEY FERGUSON & CO., Manchester—Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the following cities:

Alexandria,	Genoa,	Leghorn,	Pisa,
Alg

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. I. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. JAMES L. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. [illegible], Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. [illegible] G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. STRONG, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. [illegible] WARNER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. A. PLATT, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. SAMUEL R. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. THOS. MACFARLANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. JOHN C. BRIGGS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 2, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. BROWN, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. JOHN M. DAVIES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEXANDER E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. J. VAN NAME, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1856. JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. HANDY, Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—[illegible] for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier. [illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARTHUR PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. PARKHURST, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HALSEY, President of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HALSEY, President. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. E. R. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL. Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct. At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at [illegible] P. M. At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:20 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M. Tickets sold, and baggage checked through. The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac. At Catskill for Catskill Mountain House. At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes. And at Troy for Lake George and Canada. A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE: MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 367 Broadway, New-York. J. D. GRAY, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, [illegible] A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; for Sing Sing, [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, [illegible] and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 9:15, and [illegible] A. M., and 4:20 P. M., and East Albany at [illegible], 9:50 and 11:20 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 11th day of August, at the office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 12 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 11th August. The interest on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on the 1st August, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on presentation of the Coupons. C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—REDUCED FARE—$1 50 between Albany and New-York; $2 52 New-York and Saratoga. 6:40 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany for New-York; 9:30 A. M. Mail Train leaves Albany for New-York; 4:45 P. M. Express Train leaves Albany for New-York. Leave New-York [illegible] A. M. Express Train for Albany; 6:10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany; 3:30 P. M. Express Train for Albany. Commencing August 4, 1856. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City. Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible] 12 M., [illegible]; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($[illegible]) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, [illegible] P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express trains for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAKE MAHOPAC.—Passengers visiting this Lake will find this the most desirable route. Only 2 hours from 26th-st., by the cars, and 40 minutes by stage. Distance 4¼ miles. 4 stages in readiness at Croton Falls to convey passengers. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS.—GENERAL OFFICE, No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The New-York and Erie Railroad Company are now prepared to do a regular express business. D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't. H. D. RICE, Sup't Express.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership of DUNNING & FINCH, at Manhattanville, in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent and both partners are authorized to settle the business of the late firm. W. DUNNING. A. FINCH. August, 1856.

The subscriber will continue the Lumber and Building Material business in all its branches at the old stand of DUNNING & FINCH, foot of 130th-st. North River. W. DUNNING.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The copartnership between HIGGINS & WALKER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by S. HIGGINS, who will continue the same at the old stand, No. 126 4th-av. S. HIGGINS. B. WALKER. New-York, Aug. 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GURNEY and FREDERICKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. GURNEY, who will continue the same at No. 349 Broadway. J. GURNEY. New-York, July 31, 1856. C. D. FREDERICKS.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—J. T. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 46 and 48 Walker-st., between Broadway and Church.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD, No. 28 Canal-st.

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash, Coals of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals. WM. E. PEARSON, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, [illegible] No. [illegible] Bowery, corner [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES' MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West. These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING. [illegible]

For freight or passage apply to EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang. ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman. ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, July 23. NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, July 30. PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 6. ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 13. ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 20. CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 27. AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 3. NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 10. PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 17. ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, August 9, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 3, North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen: In first cabin, main saloon, $130; In first cabin, lower saloon, 110; In second cabin, 60.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post Office. For Passage or Freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st. The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail Sept. 6.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, August 21. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 56 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Sept. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE—DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY. ETNA, Capt. MILLER; EMEU, Capt. SMALL; JURA, Capt. MOODIE; ALPS, Capt. INGLIS; MELITA, Capt. ANDERSON; LEBANON, Capt. COOK; CAMBRIA, (paddle) Capt. BROWNLESS. The EMEU to sail on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodation, $100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board. The staterooms are unusually large and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage is invited to visit the ship. The EMEU made her last passage to Havre in 11 days 17 hours. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander. NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander. GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under: GLASGOW, Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M. EDINBURGH, Saturday, 30th August, at 12 o'clock M. RATES OF PASSAGE. First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship ALPS, E. INGLIS, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, the 7th of August. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers and baggage, at 7¾ A. M. and 8¾ A. M., precisely. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green. The ASIA will succeed the PERSIA and sail on the 20th instant.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY SEVEN HUNDRED MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—The new and splendid steamship CAHAWBA, (2,000 tons burden,) J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail from Pier No. [illegible], foot of North Moore-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, August 9, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 4 P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK. These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 200 Centre-st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED. UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY of TONE.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A splendid rosewood piano-forte, a new style of case, with rich heavy moulding, and front plate inlaid with pearl, belonging to a widow lady, who has no further use for it, will be sold for $[illegible], cost $400. Apply at No. 133 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for 3 days.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite the Broadway [illegible] between 34th and 35th-sts.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO-FORTE [illegible] Co., [illegible] Davis & Co. 6-octave for $[illegible] [illegible] at $[illegible]. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, [illegible] Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THEODORE STOUT, Plaintiff, against THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO, Defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 68 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of July, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July, 1856. SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

And you are hereby further notified that the complaint above mentioned was, on the [illegible] day of July, 1856, duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall aforesaid. SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy8-lawt6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—Genesee County.—DAVID FLINT against DIANA CATHCART, Administratrix, and EDWARD LONG, Administrator of ROBERT CATHCART, deceased; WILLIAM CATHCART, NICHOLAS CATHCART, THOMAS CATHCART, Jane Webb and Alexander Webb, Hugh Cathcart and Mary Long, William Cathcart, Thomas Cathcart, and Julius Cathcart (sons of Robert) Mary Cathcart, daughter of Robert Cathcart, since Mary [illegible] her husband, John Doe (real name unknown,) Franklin Cathcart, Sophia Boyd and James A. Boyd, The American Bible Society, American Tract Society, American Female Guardian Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Thomas Farnham, Treasurer of the American Bethel Society, and Christopher R. Robert, Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, which was filed in the County Clerk's office, of Genesee County, in the State of New-York, on the [illegible] day of June, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Batavia, Genesee County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. TAGGART & HENSHAW, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y. jel8-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER BONNELL, ANSON A. BROWN, JOHN T. HALL, SABIN SMITH and JASON R. BOCKOVER, against EZEKIEL FRENCH and JACOB ADAMS.—Summons for a money demand on contract—Action No. 2.—To the above Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 124 Nassau-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and sixty-five dollars and twenty three cents, with interest from the 30th day of May, A. D. 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 3, A. D. 1856. LAWTON & LARNED, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1856. LAWTON & LARNED. au5-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT BAYARD, Trustee, &c., against FELIX DOUGHERTY AND OTHERS.—Notice to the creditors of Michael Dougherty, deceased: In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court dated the 10th day of April, 1856, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Michael Dougherty, deceased, late of the City of New-York, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, and to establish the same, according to law, before the undersigned referee appointed by said order, at his office, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within three months from the first publication of this notice, that is to say, from the 21st day of June, 1856. New-York, June 12, 1856. CHARLES A. PEABODY, Referee. JAMES GLOVER, Attorney. je17-law3mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDRES LUIS PATRULLO, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, August 4, 1856. FRANCISCO DEL HOYO, Executor. EUPHEMIA P. DEL HOYO, Executrix. au5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Hon. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. LONGBOTHAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of J. B. LONGBOTHAM, No. 123 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Feb. 28, 1856. JOHN B. LONGBOTHAM, Administrator. ELIZA LONGBOTHAM, Administratrix. mr4-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL TARRANT, late of the City of New-York, druggist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of June, 1856. JOHN A. TARRANT, Administrator. je17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTA OSBORN, late Margaretta Edwards, and late Margaretta Green, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 1½ Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1856. J. B. NONES, Executor. je17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. CAMERON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her residence, No. 91 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of August, 1856. MARY M. LEVERICH, Administratrix. au5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE KENRICK, otherwise called ANNIE MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1856. WM. H. MEEKS, Attorney for Executor. my13-law6mTu*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING CARS.—The Hudson River Railroad Company invite sealed proposals until the 18th day of August next, for the hauling of their cars by horses between Hudson and Chambers-sts., and intermediate stations in the City of New-York, for one or more years from and after the 18th day of October next. Parties proposing to do the work can obtain information as to the service, &c., required, on application to the undersigned, to whom proposals may be addressed, marked "Proposals for Hauling Cars," previous to the 18th of August. The Company reserve the right to reject such proposals as they may consider unsatisfactory. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Vice-President Hudson River Railroad Company, No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until the 13th day of August, at 12 M., for the Construction of the Ridge Hill Reservoir, situated near the Jamaica Road, about 5 miles from Brooklyn. The work consists of earth-work, slope-wall, and puddling. Specifications and plans of the work will be shown on the ground, and at the Engineer's Office, Hanover Building, Brooklyn, from the 6th August. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals made. H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of August inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing School-House No. 8, in Mott-st., near Prince, according to plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward. ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of Board of School Officers of XIVth Ward. HENRY P. WEST, Secretary. New-York, Aug. 2, 1856.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 19th day of August, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the necessary materials and labor for warming and ventilating Ward School No. 38, Clark-st., VIIIth Ward, in accordance with and agreeable to the plans and specifications on file at the office of the aforesaid Clerk. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIIth Ward. J. S. BURNTON, Chairman.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and while inviting the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign brands, they with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal terms. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 135 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—By improved modes of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, [illegible] [illegible] E. [illegible] & CO., Agents, No. 15 Washington-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

[illegible] JEWELRY STORE, No. [illegible] FULTON-ST.—A choice assortment of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware constantly on hand. [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

An Hour at the Dog-Pound.

[illegible] wrote a book on "Laughing Water," and it became classic. [illegible] looked into the City Dog-pound, and by so doing rendered it an object of interest to all travelers on this side of the Atlantic, for all time to come. Such are the results of the most trivial acts of truly great men.

Having a fair share of the common curiosity to visit the Pound, an interested party, having read of terrible rat and dog fights there, resolved to visit it yesterday. When under the influence of this desire, the interested party was on the corner of Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue.

Interested Party—(To boy on a bag of potatoes in front of the corner grocery)—My lad, can you tell me where the Dog-Pound is?

Boy on the Bag of Potatoes—The Dog-Pound! Lost a dog, Sir? I saw a real black and tan, with a little white spot on the tip end of his tail, run by here about an hour ago. He looked as if he was lost, and if I'd known he was yours I'd a grabbed him. He was worth a good deal, wasn't he? Looked as if he was fond of children—used to play with yo——

Interested Party (interrupting)—My lad, if you know where the Pound is, be kind enough to inform me, and you will oblige. I have not lost a "black and tan" with white on the tip end of his tail, and he did not play with my children. The reason why, I do not choose to give at present. Therefore let it suffice that he did not play with my children.

Boy on the Bag of Potatoes, (getting down)—Oh, a bull-dog, Sir. Well, they don't keep them long. You'd better hurry up, or maybe they'll punch his head before you get there.

Interested Party—My dear boy, if you know where the Dog-Pound is, tell me.

Boy of the Bag of Potatoes—You see, Sir, it's dog-days now, and bull-dogs is very dangerous. You see, they might bite 'em in the yard, and so they might kill him quick. You'd better hurry, Sir. It's a good ways down. It's corner of Thirty-first-street and First-avenue—clear down to the river.

We started, leaving the boy under the impression that we had a ferocious bull-dog, and that said dog was in imminent peril. Ten minutes' walk brought us to the entrance to the Dog-Pound. On asking the officer in charge whether there was any objection to our entering and receiving a polite invitation to walk in, were soon in the presence of about fifty dogs of all degrees, from the Newfoundland down to the mongrel cur. With two or three exceptions, they seemed as happy as any dog could reasonably expect to be during the hot season. They barked and capered about as if totally unconscious of the fate that awaited them, if their owners should not redeem them before sundown. The first impression while viewing them is one of regret that so many animals should be slaughtered; but the first thought of hydrophobia, and that impression vanishes.

You then discover that there are no pure breeds among them—that they are a set of worthless curs; and that the fewer we have of them running about the city without muzzles, the better for the inhabitants. The law requires that, during this season of the year, all dogs running at large should be muzzled, and it is fair to presume that any person owning a dog of real value, will comply with the requirements of the law. If he does not, it is his own fault if he loses him. The law is necessary to the protection of the people, and the Dog-Pound is necessary to its execution. From all that we were able to see or learn, the pound is managed properly. If there be any fault, it is not that violators of the law are treated with rigor, but that they have a more convenient opportunity of reclaiming their stray dogs than any man who lets an unmuzzled dog loose in the streets, at this season of the year, deserves.

The average of dogs received at the Pound, during the past eight days, was about fifty per day. The amount paid by the City for each is fifty cents; and by the rules of the pound any person whose dog is taken in there may reclaim him by paying the sum of two dollars. This is generally known, and the fact that not more than five out of fifty are reclaimed, is an evidence that the dogs found in the streets unmuzzled, are not highly prized by those who should be most familiar with their merits and value. The Pound is in charge of three policemen—[illegible], from one of whom we were informed of the number of dogs received and reclaimed; and also of the number killed. The dogs brought in during the day remain until sunset, when, if not reclaimed, they are all put into a large tank and the Croton turned on until they are drowned. As soon as that is accomplished, they are thrown into a cart and conveyed to Barren Island, where the fat is boiled out of them, and what is left is thrown with the offal of the City.

When the Pound was first established there was considerable disturbance in the neighborhood. There were two sets of boys interested in the business of catching unmuzzled dogs. One set used to catch them and take them towards the Pound, in the hope of realizing the promised fifty-cents. When doing so, they would be met near by, by another set, who would attack them, and, if possible, take away their dogs, drag them to the Pound and secure the reward. These fights often occurred within a block or two of the Pound, and caused the inhabitants to complain. That practice has been discontinued for some time, in consequence of the efforts of those in charge. Now, when a boy has his prize taken from him, he reports at the Pound and waits till the robber arrives with his prey. The rascal then, instead of receiving fifty cents, receives a reward of merit in the shape of a castigation, and the first receives the money. Not liking the treatment they receive, the rascals have given up their evil practices.

The Pound will probably be kept open until the 30th of September, and in the meantime if any person loses a dog of value, he can reclaim him, if before sundown of the day he loses him. If he cannot take that trouble, he has himself to blame for the loss: in the first place, for not putting a muzzle upon him, as the law requires, and in the second for not seeking where he may be found.

Mr. Flagg to be Overhauled.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a communication was received from Mr. Olcott [illegible], a clerk in the Street Department, implying, but not directly asserting, charges against Comptroller Flagg. Mr. [illegible] begs the Board to delay action upon the new Tax Levy until he shall have had the opportunity of substantiating his accusation of dereliction of duty, which is the mild term he employs, against the Comptroller. He prayed for the appointment of a special Committee of Investigation, and offered a pledge that in case his assertions were not proved true, he would at once resign his office. The Board, impressed by the mysterious nature of this communication, consented to the appointment of a Committee of Investigation. The Committee consists of Aldermen [illegible], Tucker, and Clancy. The Comptroller will probably be ready for these gentlemen when they call upon him. Let us know what is the matter.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

A [illegible] affray occurred at Millman's Hall, No. [illegible], on Sunday evening. [illegible] got into a dispute with one John [illegible] about dancing with a girl in the Hall. The parties soon came to blows, when Hurige drew from his pocket a razor, with which he inflicted a shocking gash on [illegible]'s throat, and also badly cut his chin and cheek.

A number of bystanders, who immediately interfered, were also cut by the enraged Hurige. George [illegible], a butcher residing in [illegible], had his right hand badly gashed, several of the cords being cut, and one Rudolph Fisher had all the fingers of his left hand severely cut.

Hurige was finally overpowered, and officer O'Reilly took him to the Station-house.

Yesterday morning Hurige was brought before Justice Davison, who committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Hurige is only 18 years of age. His residence is at No. 63½ Division-street.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.

A young Englishman, named John Desmond[?], was brought before Justice Connolly yesterday morning, on a charge of embezzlement. The complaint against him was made by Thomas Watkins, a dry goods [illegible] business at No. 63½ Bowery. Mr. Watkins alleges, in his sworn complaint, that Desmond was employed by him as clerk; and that on the 2d [illegible] collected a bill of $[illegible] from W. [illegible] and one for $[illegible] from J. W. Cooper [illegible] of the same month, for neither of which he made any return, but, on the contrary, defaced the cash-book by erasing the names of the above parties so as to make it appear that the bills had been paid and duly accounted for.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

DISHONEST PORTERS.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Masterson of the Chief's Office arrested RICHARD KAY, and THOMAS BACON, employed as porters in the store of Furman E. Kneeland, No. 150 Front-street, charged with stealing a quantity of powder from a lighter lying off Bedlow's Island. The stolen property was found in the possession of one Thomas Cross, to whom it was sold by the porters. The entire party were committed by Justice CONNOLLY, in default of bail.

BURGLARY.

Burglars have become exceedingly daring of late. About a dozen of them have been arrested within the past few days, but their brothers at large seem not the least intimidated. On Sunday night the Dry Goods store of Mr. F. W. Thomas, No. 141 Spring-street, was entered by means of false keys, and robbed of a box containing $500 in cash, and papers to the value of $6,000, together with silks and other goods valued at $1,000.

The upper part and basement of the building is occupied by Mr. Thomas as a dwelling. On retiring at 10 o'clock, everything appeared right. One of the clerks had been in the habit of sleeping in the store till quite recently. The door through which the thieves effected an entrance was secured only by a common lock and padlock.

A LARCENY.

Mary Maker was locked up yesterday, at the Lower Police Court, on a charge of stealing $40 worth of clothes from Ellen Walsh, of No. 60 Mott-street. A portion of the stolen property was found in Mary's possession.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A man named Charles Parker was arrested about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, for an attempt at highway robbery.

It appears from the statement for the prosecution that as one Henry Kloparth was passing the corner of Hudson and Clarke-streets, the prisoner attempted to rob him of a valuable gold watch, but officer Clark, of the Ninth Ward, detecting him in the act took him into custody.

Justice DAVISON committed him for examination.

THE ADAMS BIGAMY CASE.

The charge of bigamy preferred against Alonzo W. Adams was called up for a further hearing, yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, but owing to the absence of counsel it was postponed.

THE LATE MURDER IN BROADWAY.

A telegraphic dispatch was received from Philadelphia, by the Chief of Police, asking for a full description of the person supposed to have committed the late murder at the corner of Broadway and White-street. A minute description of the "small-sized man," with drab coat, straw hat and sandy whiskers, was immediately forwarded, and upon such description being received, a man, giving his name as Fox, was taken in custody by the Philadelphia authorities and detained for an examination, the result of which has not yet been learned here.

COLLISION OF FERRY BOATS.

The ferry boats *Brooklyn* and *Wyandot* came in collision about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The *Brooklyn* was attempting to enter her slip on the New-York side, the tide running in strong, when the *Wyandot*, which was coming out, tried to cross her bows. The *Brooklyn* struck the starboard wheel-house of the *Wyandot*, but only with sufficient force to break a number of the wooden rails and fenders. None of the passengers on either boat were injured, though all were greatly frightened.

DEAD BODY FOUND.

The body of an unknown man was found floating at the foot of Thirty-third-street, North River, yesterday morning. An inquest upon it was held by Coroner PERRY.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTY.—The women of Eastern countries are famous the world over for the texture of their skin and the loveliness of their complexion. Much of this they owe to the means they take to preserve it and heighten its beauty. For this purpose one standard preparation universally prevails—the far-famed KALLISTON, OR ORIENT WATER—sometimes termed, in significant Eastern language, the "*Bath of Beauty*." It gives the skin that peculiar softness of texture so greatly admired, and that beautiful, mild gloss which no art can imitate. We understand that measures are being taken to place the KALLISTON abundantly in the American market, it being found peculiarly adapted to relieve the effects of our changeable climate—the harsh winds and the hot sun—the severe cold of Winter, and the dry, burning atmosphere of Summer.

[Advertisement.]

Fourth Ward Schools Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In answer to the several communications appearing in your columns about the school affairs of the Fourth Ward, we refer you to the following proceedings to-night. The following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That Mr. GEORGE HARGAN be and he is hereby expelled from this Board, for disorderly and unbecoming conduct, and unworthy and unfit to be a member of this Board.—*Extract from the minutes.*

A. CUSACK, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The mammoth performance given at this popular Theatre last evening will be repeated this. The new drama from Sir WALTER SCOTT's poem of the "Lord of the Isle," is a neat and sterling piece, reflecting credit on the author, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR. It must have a long run. Don't forget the grand complimentary benefit to Manager A. H. PURDY, which is to take place to-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and evening at 7½.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board,

E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The infallibility of these Medicines in the treatment of scurvey, and all diseases of the skin and glands, and the wonderful effects of the Pills in stomach complaints and diarrhoea, render them indispensable to all travelers by sea or land. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS—NOTICE.—DR HUNTER would give notice, that during the hot months of Summer no patients will be received after 4½ P. M., daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

For the convenience of consultation by those who are unable to visit the City, a list of questions has been prepared and will be forwarded, on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment by inhalation.

No. 828 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by [illegible] & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from [illegible] to [illegible]; Gunpowder and Imperial from [illegible] to [illegible]; all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $[illegible]. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for purifying the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Public attention is called to the important fine-arts advertisement of [illegible], on another page of this paper.

LONG ISLAND.

Gamblers Arrested.

Mayor HALL, with a posse of the Seventeenth Ward Police, Brooklyn, about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, made a descent upon a gambling-house at Green Point, and succeeded in arresting the principal and four other persons engaged in playing faro. They were all committed to answer.

Man Found Dead.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer [illegible], of the Second District Police, Brooklyn, found a man named PATRICK CAVERN lying dead on the sidewalk, in front of his residence, No. 246 Hudson-avenue. Upon examining the deceased, it was found that his skull had been fractured, as it was at first supposed, by falling from the stoop of his house to the sidewalk; but the officer subsequently received such information as led him to believe that his death was the result of foul play, and arrested MATHEW CONNERY on suspicion of having caused his death, by pushing him from the stoop. The accused will be held until the Coroner investigates the case.

Accident at the Navy Yard.

A laborer named PATRICK MURPHY, employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, had one of his legs broken there last Saturday, by a stick of timber falling upon it. He was taken to his residence in Raymond-street for treatment.

Fatal Fluid Accident.

A servant girl named MARY HERBERT, died at the Brooklyn City Hospital, Sunday last, from injuries received at No. 69 Prospect-street a few weeks since, by the explosion of a fluid lamp which she was filling while lighted.

The Turners.

The Turner Associations of Brooklyn and vicinity turned out yesterday and went on their annual excursion to Fort Hamilton. They made an excellent appearance, and were escorted by several military companies.

Boy Drowned.

A German boy named NICHOLAS SCHMIDT was drowned at the corner of Smith and Moore streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, while bathing in a pond.

Arrests.

During the 48 hours ending yesterday morning, the Police of Brooklyn made 60 arrests.

THE CASUALTIES OF JULY.—The following table exhibits the number of killed and wounded by railroad and steamboat accidents during the month of July, the number of lives lost by fires, and the amount of property destroyed by conflagrations. The fires which have not destroyed property to the value of $20,000 are not enumerated, and, of course, a very considerable number are excluded:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Railroad accidents	78	137
Steamboat accidents	63	10
By fires	12	5
Total	153	152
Property destroyed by fire		$1,121,000

MARRIED.

On Saturday, Aug. 2, by Rev. James [illegible], Mr. J. H. VANDERSLICE, of Philadelphia, to Miss H. A. [illegible], of West Grove, Orange Co., N. Y.

In Columbia, on Sunday, June 29, in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. L. Hamilton, Rev. JOHN HENRY [illegible] to Miss ELLEN A. SEARS, all of Columbia.

In South Boston, on Thursday, July 24, by Rev. Mr. Dean, Mr. CHARLES L. BOWNES, of New-York, to Miss LUCY [illegible], of South Boston.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 3, ELIZA AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Jehoiakim and Mary W. Davis, aged 4 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 45 Bank-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 4, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of Abm. B. and Elizabeth Valentine.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the house of his uncle, Chas. W. Underhill, No. 15 Hammond st.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 2, JACOB ANTHONY, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 500 Houston-st., without further notice.

On Sunday, Aug. 3, ENOCH W. CLARK, of Philadelphia. His funeral will take place from his late residence, Spruce-st., Philadelphia, this day, (Tuesday,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 4, of consumption, [illegible] NASH, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 110 Prospect-st. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

In Jersey City, on Monday evening, Aug. 4, at 11½ o'clock, after a short but severe illness, Mr. LUTHER A. PRATT, editor of the Jersey City *Daily Sentinel*, in the 42d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 47 Montgomery-st.

At Sing Sing, on Sunday, Aug. 3, at the residence of J. M. Stuart, JOHN M. [illegible], in the 78th year of his age.

Baltimore papers please copy.

At Cold Spring, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 4, after a long and painful disease, H. B. [illegible], aged 38 years, 1 month and 30 days.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. H. Holdane.

Schoharie papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 4.

$1,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	89¾	200	Erie Railroad	61¾
1,000	E. RR. 2d mt. bs	96¾	400	do. b10	61¾
1,000	N. Ia. 1st mt. G. L.	96	100	do.	61¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	92¼	100	do.	61¾
5,000	do. s60	92	100	do.	61¾
5,000	do.	92¼	100	do.	61¾
20,000	do.	92½	100	do.	61¾
25	Bank Com. Script	101¼	125	Harlem RR.	[illegible]
50	Del & Hud. Can. Co.	120	15	Mich Central R. b60	92
50	Canton Company	26¾	10	Mich So. & N. Ia. RR	91¾
50	Cum. Coal Co. ...b60	21¾	10	Cleve & Pitts. R. R.	60
200	do.	21¾	300	do. b60	[illegible]
500	Reading R. R. ...s60	87	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. b60	76¾
400	do.	87¾	200	do.	76¾
100	do. b60	87¾	100	do.	76¾
100	do.	87¾	100	do. b10	76¾
20	Ill. Cen. R. R.	107	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	78¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 La Crosse & Mil. R.R. 1st mort. Int. ad.	87
15,000 L. Erie, Wa. & St. L. R.R. 2d mt. Int. ad.	58
160 shares N. Y. & N. H. R. R. (genuine)	[illegible]
25 shares Atlantic Bank	79¾
20 shares Tradesmen's Bank	128

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special sale of stocks, bonds, notes and real estate, by order of JAMES B. [illegible], Esq., receiver of PHINEAS T. BARNUM, to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	T. H. & A. 2d mt.	77½	200	Clev. & Tol. RR. b60	76¾
10,100	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	92¾	150	do.	[illegible]
40	Bank of America	118¾	100	do. b60	76¾
20	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	102¾	600	Reading R.R.	87¾
50	N. Y. Cen. RR	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
300	do.	91¾	100	do. b60	[illegible]
100	Mich.So.&N.Ia.R.R.	91¾	100	do.	[illegible]
350	Erie Railroad	61¾	100	Chic. & RR.Ia.R.	[illegible]
100	do. b10	61¾	100	do.	[illegible]
200	do. s30	61¾	100	do.	[illegible]
400	do. b30	61¾	116	Cleve.& Pitts. R. b60	60
300	do. b30	61¾	100	do.	60
50	do. s10	61¾	100	do. b60	[illegible]
200	Panama Railroad	99¾			

MONDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

The *Atlantic* steamer, of the Collins line, arrived at this port late this afternoon, from Liverpool Wednesday, July 23. She reports the sales of Cotton at Liverpool, after the sailing of the *Arabia*, for the three days, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, July 19, 21 and 22, at 21,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation, and 4,500 for export, in prices there being no alteration, and the market being uniformly quiet, but very steady. The Manchester market for Goods and Yarns remained firmer. A considerable business has been done in the Corn market, altogether for immediate consumption. There is no change in the quotations of Flour, of which good qualities maintained their value, while inferior sorts were difficult to sell. Fine Wheat was called 1d. ₩ 70 lbs. higher, and inferior 2d. ₩ 70 lbs. lower than the quotations forwarded by last steamer. Indian Corn was scarcely so much inquired for as of late; but holders being firm, the sales made were generally at full prices or at a slight advance. The weather had been rainy and unsettled, and—when our dispatch was written—had become sultry, with indications of a coming storm. In Provisions: Beef and Pork were in rather better demand; Bacon quiet, and Lard unchanged; Tallow rather easier; other articles mostly unchanged. Our Liverpool correspondent writes:

"Consequent upon the failure of JOHN [illegible], cotton-broker, Liverpool, (alluded to in our advices per *Arabia*,) five spinners and a commission house are placed in difficulties. [illegible] estate will yield 6s. in the pound. JOSEPH WRIGHT & Co., spinners, of Stockport, owed [illegible] £25,000 for cotton, and his stoppage has brought them down. LOWE & LAWE, commission merchants, Manchester, have indorsed JOSEPH WRIGHT & Co.'s bills for the £25,000, and they also are involved in the ruin. Altogether, WRIGHT & Co. owe £90,000, to meet which the available assets are only about £3,000. LOWE & LAWE's liabilities are £80,000, namely: Bills bad or questionable, £40,000; indorsement on WRIGHT's bills to [illegible], £25,000; part of WRIGHT & Co.'s debt to MARRIOT & Co., Liverpool, guaranteed by LOWE & LAWE, £12,000; open debts, £10,000. Total, £80,000—the total assets being only £4,000. These debts are exclusive of £26,000 on bills that will be paid. Of four other firms of spinners whose stoppages result from the above, it is said that the liabilities of one firm will be £50,000."

No change is reported in the condition or movement of the London Money Market. An impression was sought to be made on the London Stock Exchange that the wants of France in Gold would be very large, but the English Funds were steadily supported, notwithstanding, and the discount market continued to rule ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. below the Bank rate. On the Stock Exchange Money was loaned at 3 ₩ cent. The business done in American Stocks after the sailing of the *Arabia* was at a further advance in Illinois Central Bonds and Scrip. The regular Construction Bonds were held for 86 ₩ cent. at the close; Freelands, 91 ₩ cent., and the Scrip for 2 premium. The Erie Third Mortgages quoted as high as 90@92 ₩ cent.; Sinking Fund, 87@89; New-York Central 6 ₩ cents, 84, and 7 ₩ cents, 97½; Michigan Southern Bonds, 80, business; Michigan Central 8s, of 1869, quoted par. The Paris Bourse is lower for *Crédit Mobilier* shares, say 1,460 francs; the Three ₩ cent. *Rente*, 70.50; Bank of France shares, 4,125 francs. Grain and Flour in France are less firmly held. In regard to the Gold movement at and for the Bank of France, the London *Times* of July 22 remarks:

"The gold brought by the *Asia* from New-York is £800,000. The greater portion, if not the whole, is expected to be sent to Paris. As these remittances are not consequent upon an adverse exchange, but are made at a loss, their effect will simply be to lessen the sums that would otherwise have to be transmitted at a future date. Occurring at the present moment, they may be considered serviceable, since they will occasion a temporary pause in the newly-awakened spirit of speculation. A statement prevailed on Monday that the Bank of France have made arrangements with London firms for a supply of gold from this market to the extent of £4,000,000. Some of the houses having usually the best means of information express disbelief in its correctness. The banking advices from Paris mention that the impression there is that the drain of bullion has ceased naturally. It is known, however, that purchases are still being continued, which, at the present rate of exchange, must involve a loss of at least three-quarters ₩ cent. The reliance of the French Government on the absence of financial knowledge among the people appears extraordinary. If a similar operation were to be undertaken in this country it would be much more likely to create than to avert a panic. The quotations from the Paris Bourse this evening failed to arrive. The private letters describe a good supply of money in the discount-market, but state that there still seems to be a general disinclination to purchase Rentes. The dullness on the Bourse had been increased by the recent events in Spain and the dread of an intervention. The anxiety regarding the weather and the high prices of grain likewise add to the feeling of distrust."

The Official averages of the Banks of the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 2, present a moderately increased movement in all departments, as compared with the previous statement of Saturday, July 26. An addition was made toward the close of the week of about one and a quarter million of dollars to the capital paid in of the Bank of Commerce. The following are the exact changes on the present statement:

Increase in Loans	$674,974
Increase in Specie	417,405
Increase in Circulation	209,782
Increase in undrawn Deposits	706,907

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 4, '55.	Aug. 2, '56.	July 26, '56.
Loans	$100,118,569	$112,221,565	$111,546,589
Specie	15,298,358	14,898,259	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	8,648,648	8,368,985
Gross deposits	88,979,290	93,847,317	92,865,049
Exchanged	17,428,067	20,771,989	19,964,019
Undrawn	65,846,922	73,075,328	72,389,621
Sub-Treasury	7,379,648	12,465,548	12,395,794

Capital of Banks, Aug. 4, 1855		$48,633,830
Undrawn Deposits		65,846,922
Together		$114,480,808
Inves'd in Loans, Aug. 4, '55	$100,118,569	
Specie reserve, same date	15,298,358	
Together		$115,416,927
Capital of Banks, July 31, 1856		[illegible]
Added to Bank of Commerce, Aug. 2		1,250,000
Undrawn Deposits, Aug. 2		73,075,328
Together		$127,868,367
Inves'd in Loans, Aug. 2, '56	$112,221,565	
Specie reserve, same date	14,898,259	
Together		$126,549,816
Specie in Bank and Sub-Tr'y, Aug. 4, '55		$22,678,006
Specie in Bank and Sub-Tr'y, Aug. 2, '56		26,793,846
Increase this year		$4,115,840

The week opened upon another dull time at the Stock Exchange. The list of sales at the early Board, it will be noticed, is extremely limited. The aggregate is scarcely equal to 4,000 shares of every description, and about $30,000 Illinois Bonds. The last advanced to 92⅝ ₩ cent. At the Second Board there was a fair afternoon's business, without much change in prices, either from the morning sales or the operations of Saturday. The last price for Erie 61⅞ ₩ cent.; New-York Centrals 87⅝; Illinois Centrals 92⅝; Cleveland and Toledo 76. The general market left off dull.

In Money there was no material alteration in the demand, either at call or on paper. In some quarters the inquiry from the Brokers was a little more active than on Saturday. Foreign Exchange opens for the *Persia*, to sail on Wednesday, at 109¾@109⅞ on London; 5.17½@5.16¼ on Paris. The market is more in the hands of the regular Bankers than for the last packet or two, and the tendency this afternoon was to business in sterling—few transient Bank bills being offered. The Pennsylvania State interest paid on 1st inst., of which from $300,000 to $400,000 belongs to Europe, may increase the demand for bills for this packet, or possibly be remitted in Specie drawn from Philadelphia. The engagements of Gold by the *Persia* are yet undetermined. About $600,000 is spoken of.

The circulating notes of the Valley Bank, of Hagerstown, Maryland, which have been employed of late in the business operations of the Metropolitan Hotel,—the Messrs. LELAND being the reputed owners of most of the stock of the Bank,—were refused redemption here on Friday, and at Hagerstown on Saturday last. The failure leaves, it is said, considerably over $100,000 of the circulation on the community.

The death of Mr. ENOCH W. CLARK, Banker, is announced from Philadelphia. He died from cancer on the tongue, at the age of 58 years, after an active and successful career, and varied and long experience in the domestic exchange and money business of the country. He was the senior member and founder of the houses of E. W. CLARK & Co. of Philadelphia, E. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co. of this City, and E. W. CLARK & BROTHERS of St. Louis.

Mr. GILES F. WARD, President of the New-Haven and New-London Railroad, has been made President of the Stonington Railroad, in place of Mr. CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, resigned to go to Europe.

There is now in the course of negotiation by Messrs. DE COPPET & Co. a small, but desirable and amply secured first mortgage loan, on the Burlington (Iowa) and Missouri River Railroad, 8 ₩ cents., convertible, with a sinking fund of 2½ ₩ cent a year, which will liquidate the principal by maturity in 1876, provided the bonds are not previously converted into shares. The entire amount is only $650,000, or $10,000 a mile on the first section of the Road, upon which the outlay already amounts to $16,000 a mile; 25 miles in operation; 5 miles to be added by the 15th inst., and the remaining 7 miles by 1st November. This line of road is through the southern tier of the Iowa counties, from the Mississippi, at the flourishing city of Burlington to the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Platte River. Its eastern connections will be more immediately with Chicago, *via* Burlington and Chicago, and with Toledo *via* the Peoria and Oquawka, and Wabash Valley roads.

The receipts of the Hudson River Railroad

for July, 1856	$120,991
Against July, 1855	119,494
Increase	$1,497

The operations of the Sub-Treasury to-day were:

Paid on Treasury Account	[illegible]
Received on Treasury Account	[illegible]
Balance on Treasury Account	[illegible]
Paid for Assay Office	[illegible]
Paid on Disbursing Checks	34,618

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 2.

Names of Banks.	Av'ge am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'ge am't of Specie.	Av'ge am't of Circul'n.	Av'ge am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonw'th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manu. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bk. Asso.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$112,221,565	Circulation	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	Deposits	[illegible]

Receipts of Flour, Grain, &c., at Tide-Water

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water during the fourth week in July, in the years 1855 and 1856, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1855	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1856	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Increase	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]	Inc. [illegible]	Inc. 100

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of July, inclusive, during the years 1855 and 1856, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1855	421,496	770,155	4,429,334	59,548
1856	597,366	2,279,601	2,696,175	149,159
Dec.	175,870	Inc. [illegible]	Dec. [illegible]	Inc. [illegible]

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st July, inclusive, during the years 1854 and 1856, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1854	567,844	2,201,487	3,358,536	[illegible]
1856	597,366	2,279,601	2,696,175	149,159
Inc.	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]	Dec. [illegible]	Dec. [illegible]

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of [illegible] barrels of Flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of July, inclusive, during the years 1854, [illegible] days, 1855, [illegible] days, and 1856, 87 days:

Canal open.	1854. May 1.	1855. May 1.	1856. May [illegible].
Flour, bbls.	567,844	421,490	597,366
Wheat, bush.	2,201,487	970,155	2,279,601
Corn, bush.	3,358,536	4,429,334	2,696,175
Barley, bush.	[illegible]	59,548	149,159
Other grains, bush	[illegible]	1,549,197	[illegible]
Beef, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, bbls.	117,897	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs.	247,465	1,468,029	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR, dull; sales, 900 bbls. at $6@$6 37 for common to choice Illinois; $6 37@$6 [illegible] for good to choice Ohio, and $6 75 for extra new Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. WHEAT—Quiet; sales 5,000 bush. at $1 24 for Chicago Spring, and $1 55 for new white Indiana. CORN—Opened firmer; closing dull; sales 60,000 bush. at [illegible]c. WHISKY, 33½@34c. Canal Freights—15c. for Corn and 19c. for Wheat to New-York. *Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon, to-day*—1,875 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bush. Wheat; 165,515 bush. Corn; 2,016 bush. Oats. Canal Exports 17,712 bush. Wheat; 119,712 bush. Corn; 7,300 bush. Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 2.

COTTON unchanged and market dull, consequence of severe storm. Sales, to-day, only 100 bales. Sales for the week, 37,000. Stock in port, 13,000. Receipts ahead of last year's, 426,500. Sales of COFFEE for the week, 1,500 bags at 10⅝c.@11c. for Prime Rio. Stock in port, 35,000 bags. BAGGING quiet at 21c. Other articles unchanged.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 4—1 P. M.

WHEAT—Sales new Genesee, in lots, at $1 82; White Kentucky, $1 80; Red do., $1 60. CORN—62c. for Western mixed and yellow round. Sales 10,000 bushels. WHISKY—36½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market—Death of E. W. Clark.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 4.

There was no meeting of the Stock Board to-day, on account of the death of Mr. E. W. CLARK, of the firm of Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 06 | Sun sets.... 7 12 | Moon sets..... 9 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 03 | Gov. Island 11 [illegible] | Hell Gate..... 1 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, AUG. 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Orizaba, Tinklepaugh, San Francisco.

Ships Malabar, (Sard.,) Emery, St. John, N. B.; [illegible]; Isaac Bell, Baldwin, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son; Franklin King, Borland, Jr., Liverpool, J. G. Baker & Co.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool July 23, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. [illegible]

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, S. S. E.

Sailed.

[illegible]

Below.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]